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**THE
CANADIAN CLUB
WINNIPEG**



**ANNUAL REPORT
NINETEEN-FOURTEEN**

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
The Canadian Club
of Winnipeg



ORGANIZED 1904

SEASON OF 1913-1914

OFFICERS
CANADIAN CLUB, WINNIPEG
1913-1914

President C. W. ROWLEY
First Vice-President JUDGE R. HILL MYERS
Second Vice-President A. L. CROSSIN
Honorary Secretary PROF. CHESTER MARTIN
Literary Correspondent R. H. SMITH
Honorary Treasurer CRAWFORD GORDON

Executive Committee

R. M. DENNISTOUN, K.C. D. M. DUNCAN C. S. RILEY
JASPER HALPENNY, M.D. N. BAWLF
ROYAL BURRITT R. MACFARLANE
C. N. BELL





T. R. DEACON, C.E., PRESIDENT 1914-5



PRESIDENTS
of
THE CANADIAN CLUB OF WINNIPEG
Since Organization

Organized 1904

1904-5	J. S. EWART, K.C.
1905-6	SIR ALBERT AIKINS, K.C.
1906-7	G. R. CROWE
1907-8	SIR WILLIAM WHYTE
1908-9	LT.-COL. J. B. MITCHELL
1909-10.....	REV. C. W. GORDON, D.D.
1910-11.....	ISAAC PITBLADO, K.C.
1911-12.....	W. SANFORD EVANS
1912-13.....	C. N. BELL, F.R.G.S.
1913-14.....	C. W. ROWLEY

**Honorary Life Members
of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg**

FIELD MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND
STRATHERN, K.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY EARL GREY, G.C.M.G.

LORD MILNER, G.C.B.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON, K.C.V.O.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ROBERT BADEN POWELL, K.C.B., F.R.G.S.

RT. HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, G.C.M.G.

MAJOR-GENERAL S. B. STEELE, C.B., M.V.O.

Minutes of the 11th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg, held on December 5th, 1914, C. W. Rowley, President, in the Chair.

The minutes of last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

The annual report of the Executive Committee was submitted as follows:

Nov. 27th, 1914.

To the Members of the Canadian Club,
Winnipeg.

Gentlemen:

Your Executive Committee have pleasure in submitting the Tenth Annual Report of the Club.

The year has brought its responsibilities to one and all, irrespective of party, race or creed. Since the war broke out your Executive have taken every possible opportunity of bringing before the members of the Club, the citizens of Winnipeg, and the people of the country generally, the fact that this is as much Canada's war as that of the British Isles, France, Belgium or Russia; and also of indicating to the Government of Canada that the Canadian people are ready and willing to bear their share of the war's burden, and that they consider no price too dear to pay for the maintenance of the Empire. These sentiments were voiced by your President at a meeting on the 17th of November, and were further emphasized in a masterly address by the Rev. Canon Murray. The reception accorded both speakers was a clear indication of the hearty approval of all the members of the Club present.

Your Committee also thought it well, in order to place before a large number of people the views of

prominent men on Canada's attitude to the war, to have published in pamphlet form and distributed throughout Canada, an article entitled "Canada's Duty," written by the Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D. (Ralph Connor), and also the Rev. Canon Murray's address on "Canada and Its Place in the War."

Your Executive, in view of the splendid work done in the defence of the Empire by H.M.S. "Sydney," of the Australian Navy, considered that some expression of our appreciation should be sent to the Commonwealth of Australia, and accordingly despatched the following cablegram:

"Well done, Australia. The "Sydney" has shown what to do in an emergency, and how to do it. We are all proud of you."

To this the Premier of Australia replied:

"Australians greatly esteem your hearty message."

It is also felt that in view of the crisis through which we are passing the Club should take a livelier interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of the nation. Problems which six months ago were considered political, have to-day become in the broadest sense national. The Canadian Clubs of Canada should unite in demanding that the Government and the Opposition, in dealing with these problems, sink their party differences, and seek only the national good.

One of the most important matters before the public to-day is the liquor question. Not only in this Province but in all the Provinces of Canada, this question should be taken up aggressively and handled without fear or favor. More restrictions should be imposed all along the line, at least during the continuance of the war. Anything that the Canadian Club can do to bring about

these restrictions of the liquor traffic would be a benefit to the country at large. Your Committee feel that the citizens should set a daily example of sobriety to all those wearing the King's uniform, and do what they can to help the soldiers to live up to the standards set by His Majesty the King, the late Field Marshal Earl Roberts, and Lord Kitchener. We know that the people of Canada to-day stand united behind the Government in all its efforts to fully uphold the honor and integrity of the Empire, and are prepared to bear their full share of the responsibilities involved.

Just here we would like to commend the Government for the prompt and efficient manner in which they handled the financial affairs of the country on the declaration of war. The duties of the Minister of Finance in a growing country are onerous even in times of peace, and only a strong man can overtake them. In this time of testing the Hon. Mr. White, as well as the Premier and the other Ministers who have supported him, deserve our praise, in that they have handled the financial affairs of the country in such a resolute and resourceful way that not for a moment has there been lack of public confidence. Equal commendation is due to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the party in opposition for their generous co-operation with the Government in the great crisis that has come to Canada. In recognition of the fine spirit animating both parties, the following telegram was forwarded to the Premier and Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

"The Canadian Club of Winnipeg wish to express their appreciation of the fine spirit of co-operation and harmony breathing through the utterances of the Premier and the Opposition on the occasion of the opening of the emergency session of the Parliament of Canada."

Credit is also due the Government, considering the unpreparedness of the country, for the manner in which

the first contingent of 33,000 men was mobilized and sent forward. As the London Morning Post puts it:

“Nothing like the First Canadian Contingent has been landed in this country since the time of William the Conqueror.”

A second contingent, 23,000 strong, is now being trained at various military centres throughout Canada, and will probably leave for the Old Country early in the new year. In the matter of future contingents, we trust that some members of the Dominion Government will soon take the public platform and speak as frankly to the people of Canada as Ministers in the Imperial Cabinet have spoken to the people of England.

Your Executive are pleased to note that a number of the Canadian Banks have subscribed to the British War Loan. The moral effect of this throughout the Empire will be very good.

Your Executive continued the policy of previous years of giving scholarships for proficiency in the subject of Canadian History to students taking the Matriculation examinations conducted by the University of Manitoba, and also to students taking the Third Class Teachers' examination conducted by the Department of Education. The awards for 1914 were as follows:—

Individual Scholarships of \$20 each—

John Yakimischak, Teulon, Manitoba.
Gabrielle M. Dickson, Winnipeg.
Robert G. Knight, Winnipeg.
John A. M. Edwards, Winnipeg.

Class Scholarships of \$20 value each—

Kelvin Technical High School, Room 36.
Wesley College, Winnipeg.
Gladstone School, Gladstone, Manitoba.
Teulon Public School, Teulon, Manitoba.
Sarahville Public School, Miniota, Manitoba.
Gimli Public School, Gimli, Manitoba.

During the year your Club has made the following money grants:—

- \$1,000.00 to the Winnipeg Patriotic Fund.
- 250.00 to the Belgian Relief Fund.
- 50.00 to the People's Forum.
- 50.00 to "Hands Across the Sea" movement.

Your Executive has recently decided to encourage, by means of prizes, the study of English among our foreign-born citizens attending the Evening Classes conducted by the Winnipeg School Board. There are over 800 of these students attending the evening schools at present, and the attendance of this class of citizens is subject to marked annual increase. It is hoped that the awarding of prizes to those who have made the most marked progress during the term will still further stimulate the students attending these classes in their efforts to acquire a better knowledge of language of their adopted land, which is so necessary if they are to become efficient citizens.

There have been in all seventeen addresses during the year, one delivered by a local speaker, nine by speakers from other provinces of Canada, three by visitors from the United States, and four by distinguished guests from the Old Country. It has been the endeavor of your Committee to have a larger number of addresses on Canadian topics, and a glance through the list of speakers and their subjects will indicate what measure of success has attended the efforts of the Club in this direction. We feel that special reference should be made to the address given by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

1913—

Nov. 20th—Professor E. C. Elliott (University of Wisconsin) and Very Rev. Dr. D. M. Gordon (Queen's University, Kingston). "The University and Public Service."

Dec. 4th—J. S. Ewart, K.C. (Ottawa). "Canadian Sovereignty."

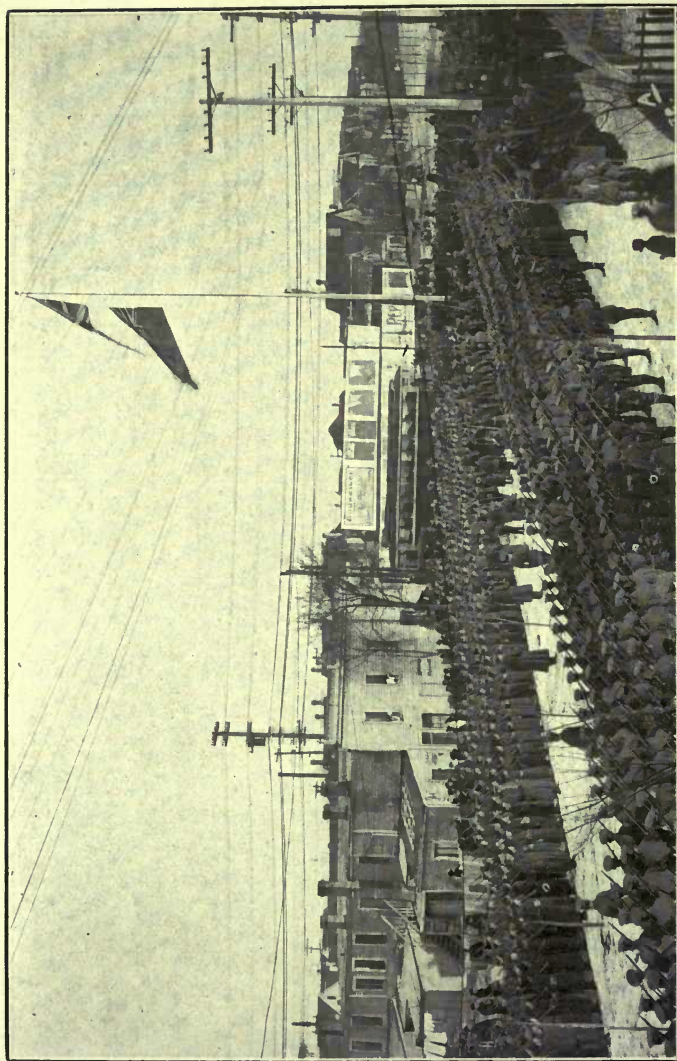
Dec. 11th—Franklin H. Wentworth (Boston). "National Waste Through Fire Loss."

1914—

- Feb. 25th—Rev. Dr. John McDougall (Calgary). "The Indian Tribes of the West."
- Mar. 30th—Mr. Laurence Irving (London, Eng.). "The Drama as a Factor of National Life."
- April 2nd—James W. Robertson, LL.D., C.M.G. (Ottawa). "A Development Policy for Winnipeg and Manitoba."
- April 8th—Geo. M. Elliott (Toronto). "Universal Military Training as a Duty of Citizenship."
- April 14th—Nathaniel Butler, M.A., LL.D. (University of Chicago). "The School and the Community."
- April 16th—Commander Edward R. G. Evans (Second in Command of the Scott South Pole Expedition). "The Scott South Pole Expedition."
- April 24th—Lord Eustace Percy (Washington, U.S.A.). "The British Consular Service."
- May 15th—Archdeacon Cody (Toronto). "Some Elements of National Strength and Weakness."
- May 27th—Hon. A. L. Sifton (Calgary). "The Province of Alberta; its present progress and future development."
- June 8th—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (London, Eng.). "Modern English Literature."
- June 12th—Luncheon held at Manitoba Agricultural College, preceded by an inspection of the buildings and equipment of that splendid institution.
- June 18th—Rev. Dr. Mackay (Westminster College). "When East Meets West."
- June 29th—Dr. Alfred Thompson (Yukon). "The Yukon Territory: Resources, Present Conditions, and Future Development."
- Nov. 17th—Rev. Canon Murray (Winnipeg). "Canada and Its Place in the War."

The suggestion made by last year's Executive in regard to arranging a series of public addresses bearing on the history of Canada, and especially the history of that part of Canada including and to the West of Hudson's Bay and Lake Superior, has been carried out to a certain extent in the three evening lectures given by Dr. C. N. Bell on "La Verendrye" and "Henry Hudson." It is hoped that other addresses of a similar nature may be delivered at intervals during the winter.

An effort has been made during the year to create in the community a more patriotic feeling and reverence



CANADIAN CLUB FLAG STAFF
CEREMONY OF BLESSING THE FLAG, NOVEMBER 24, 1914

for the British flag: and with this end in view, arrangements have been made for the erection of flag poles in various parts of the city on which the flag will be raised on the anniversary of great events in the history of the Empire and of Canada. The first of these poles has been erected at the corner of Burrows Avenue and Main Street, and for this pole the thanks of this Club is due to the Coast Lumber Yards, Limited, who have so kindly presented it. The ceremony of blessing the flag was performed on November 24th by the Right Rev. S. P. Matheson, Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Primate of All Canada. Colonel S. B. Steele, C.B., had the honor of first hoisting the flag. Patriotic addresses were delivered by the Lieut.-Governor, Sir D. C. Cameron, and by Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D. The ceremony was also honored by the presence of the officers and men of the 27th and 28th Brigades, at present in Winnipeg taking training prior to departure to the front to assist in keeping inviolate the flag "that for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze."

Your Executive consider that the Club has reason to feel proud of the large representation from Winnipeg in the first and second contingents enlisted for active service, and in the fact that so many of our members, including two of the Executive, have responded to the call of the Empire. It has been decided that all members who have enlisted for active service shall be retained in good standing until their return.

An important incident in the annals of the Club, and one which is particularly interesting during these troubled times, was the acceptance by Colonel S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O., of an Honorary Life Membership. Colonel Steele's active participation in the military affairs of the Empire, and particularly of Canada, for a great number of years, has brought him prominently be-

fore the public, and the Club is honored in being able to count the name of such a man among its life members.

Your Executive feel that the Canadian Club should take this opportunity of recognizing the splendid service rendered by the Winnipeg School Board in Canadianizing the element of our population coming from Europe. This service is rendered in two spheres: in the night schools, where the foreign-born citizens of more mature years are given a working knowledge of English; and in the day schools, where their children first acquire English and then a mastery of the regular curriculum of study followed by the Canadian-born children.

The Club was represented at the Sixth Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Clubs, held in Vancouver in August, by the Honorary Secretary, R. H. Smith, Major Blanchard, Messrs. W. F. Guild, and H. C. Thompson. At this Conference Dr. Jasper Halpenny, one of our members, was elected Vice-President for Manitoba.

The membership of the Club has increased largely during the year, so that now we have approximately 1,600 members. The place of holding the luncheons has been changed, and the consequent increased attendance leads your Committee to feel that their action has met with the approval of the members of the Club.

During the year the Club has lost through death two of its Honorary Life Members, the late Field Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., and the late Lord Strathcona, C.G.M.G.; also Sir William Whyte, one of our past presidents, and the following other prominent members: R. McBeth, Thos. Montgomery, Duncan Sinclair, F. W. Heubach, Dr. A. W. Bell, Hon. Colin H. Campbell, Lieut.-

Colonel J. W. deC. O'Grady, and R. D. MacDonnell. Death has also claimed two gentlemen whose recent addresses before the Club were very much appreciated—namely, the late Mr. Laurence Irving and Mr. G. M. Elliott.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. ROWLEY,
President.

R. H. SMITH,
Honorary-Secretary.

This report was unanimously adopted.

Crawford Gordon, the Honorary Treasurer, then submitted the following statement of the finances of the Club:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For Year Ending 21st November, 1914

RECEIPTS

Balance 21st November, 1913	\$2,158.54
Interest on deposit in Savings Bank	54.25
Proceeds of Luncheons	1,653.00
1588 Memberships	3,176.00
	<u>\$7,041.79</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Association of Canadian Clubs	\$ 18.00
Automobile and Cab Hire	164.75
Expenses of Delegates to Convention	150.00
Expenses of Speakers	101.90
Flowers	25.00
Grant to People's Forum	50.00
Grant to Association of Canadian Clubs	100.00
Grant to "Hands Across the Seas" organiza- tion	50.00
Grant to Winnipeg Patriotic Fund	1,000.00
Grant to Belgian Relief Fund	250.00
Luncheon Expenses	1,813.25
Music	26.00
Postage	538.84
Printing and Stationery	864.59
School Scholarships Canadian History	186.24
Stenographer	227.00
Sundry	173.13
Telegrams	81.61
Verbatim Reports	130.00
Cash—	
Savings Bank	\$466.23
Current Account	625.25

1,091.48

\$7,041.79

CRAWFORD GORDON, Hon. Treas.

We have examined the books and vouchers of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg for the year ending 21st November, 1914, and hereby certify the above to be a true and correct statement of the Receipts and Disbursements for that period.

WM. T. RUTHERFORD, }
L. C. HAYES, } Auditors.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Dr Andrew Baird it was unanimously agreed to amend the constitution of the Club by adding the position of Honorary Chaplain to the list of officers.

Dr. Andrew Baird, Chairman of Committee appointed to nominate the officers of the Club for the year 1914-1915, submitted the following report of the Committee:

PresidentTHOS. R. DEACON, C.E.
First Vice-PresidentD. M. DUNCAN
Second Vice-PresidentR. W. CRAIG
Literary CorrespondentJ. A. STEVENSON
Honorary ChaplainThe Rt. Rev. S. P. MATHESON,
Archbishop of Rupert's
Land and Primate of all
Canada.
Honorary SecretaryR. H. SMITH
Honorary TreasurerCRAWFORD GORDON

Executive Committee

A. L. CROSSIN J. N. SEMMENS MAX STEINKOPF
H. DETCHON W. A. MATHESON
PROF. F. W. BRODRICK H. B. SHAW
C. W. ROWLEY

The report of the Nominating Committee was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL BENFIELD STEELE

The Club honored itself by electing to honorary life membership Major-General Samuel Benfield Steele, C.B., M.V.O., etc. Major-General Steel is essentially a western man, and the production of western life and experience. He was born in County Simcoe, Ontario, being the fourth son of Capt. Steele, R.N., and married Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of R. W. Harwod, M.P., a Seigneur of Vaudreuil. Major-General Steele, after being educated at public and private schools in Canada, became ensign of the 75th Battalion Simcoe Foresters in 1866; served in the Red River Expedition of 1870 under Sir Garnet Wolseley, receiving therefor a medal with clasp. He joined a battery of the Royal Canadian Artillery in 1871 and took a long course qualification in artillery under Major-General French. Joining the North West Mounted Police in 1873, he accompanied that force in their long march to the Rocky Mountains in 1874 under Col. French. He commanded the Mounted Police employed in the Rocky Mountain district during the construction of the C.P.R., being Commissioner of the Police, also of the Peace. In 1885 he commanded the cavalry and scouts of Major-General Strange's column during the Northwest campaign and was present at Frenchman's Butte and Loon Lake, at the latter place commanding the mounted force in pursuit of Big Bear's band, which he defeated. For this service he was mentioned in dispatches and received a medal with clasp. He performed exceptionally useful and successful services in dealing with insurgent Indians in the Kootenay district of British Columbia. He commanded the North West Mounted Police Force in the White and Chilkoot passes during the rush to the Klondike in 1898, as well as being magistrate and chief



MAJ.-GEN. S. B. STEELE, C.B., M.V.O.



customs officer, and for his services received the thanks of the Governor-General-in-Council; after this he commanded the North West Mounted Police in the Yukon territory 1898-99, and was a member of the Council for the government of the territory. At the particular request of Lord Strathcona, he raised and commanded Lord Strathcona's Horse during the South African war, and was mentioned in the despatches of Sir Redvers Buller and Lord Roberts, receiving the Queen's medal with three clasps and the titles of Companion of the Bath and Member of Victorian Order, as well as being appointed an honorary lieutenant-colonel in the British army. During the last phase of the Boer war, he commanded B Division South African Constabulary and in connection therewith was mentioned in dispatches of Lord Kitchener, and was granted a medal with two clasps. After the close of the South African war he commanded a division of the South African Constabulary disarming the natives of Northern Transvaal, and also had charge of eight magisterial districts. Later, in 1906, commanded 300 Boer scouts for the suppression of the Chinese, who were menacing the inhabitants of the Rand, for which service he was thanked by Lord Selborne, High Commissioner for South Africa. For some years, and at the time of his election as honorary life member, Major-General Steele—then Col. Steele—was District Officer commanding the 10th Canadian Military District, but quite recently, on his appointment as Major-General, he has been assigned to the duty of Inspector of Military Forces west of Lake Superior.

Major-General Steele's whole life has been one of strenuous work. His thorough methods, stern appreciation of discipline with absolute fairness, united with his fine soldierly qualities, have placed him in a commanding position in Western Canada as the ideal of what a Canadian soldier should be.

HONOR ROLL

Names of Members of Winnipeg Canadian Club Who Have Gone to the Front

To those whom we have sent from us, one parting word:

Take thy banner! and beneath

The battle cloud's encircling wreath,

Guard it, till our homes are free!

Guard it! God will prosper thee!

In the dark and trying hour,

In the breaking forth of power,

In the rush of steeds and men,

His right hand will shield thee then.

(Longfellow)

Alldritt, W. A.

Andrews, Herbert

Bell, Dr. F. C.

Bell, Dr. P. G.

Bell, J. K.

Benwell, F. W.

Burritt, Royal

Cameron, A. P.

Craggs, G. S.

Cherry, H. M.

Cope, E. F.

Dennistoun, R. M.

Drummond, R.

Gagnon, J. T. C.

Geddes, John

Harris, G. M.

Hesketh, J. A.

Hoskins, Ronald

Houblon, R. E. A.

Jamieson, G. W.

Laver, E. C.

Lawless, W. T.

Lipsett, L. J.

Mainer, R. G.

Milbourne, A. J. B.
Milne, C. N. G.
Morley, A. W.
Macdonell, A. C.
Macfarlane, W. G.
MacKenzie, W. A.
McClelland, S.
McOnie, R.
Ney, F. J.
Newberry, W. F.
Nichol, F. T.
Northwood, Geo. W.
O'Grady, G. F. deC.
Paterson, R. W.
Ross, Geo. H.
Spry, W. B.
Walker, P.
Weld, Geo. H.
Wilson, F. K.
Wise, H. A.
Young, R. S.

They cross the seas, they storm the trench;
Fighting beneath the troubled stars
With Belgian brave, with valiant French;
Fighting till victory austere
Shall crush the Great Betrayer's might.

(Weir)

NOTE :

The above honor roll contains only the names of those members of the Club who are now at the front, the names of members who have enlisted in the second and third contingents not being included.

It has been exceedingly difficult to secure a complete list of our members who are at the front, and inadvertently some names which should have been included may have been overlooked.

Extension of Club Privileges to Visiting Members

Transfer of Membership in Case of Change of Residence

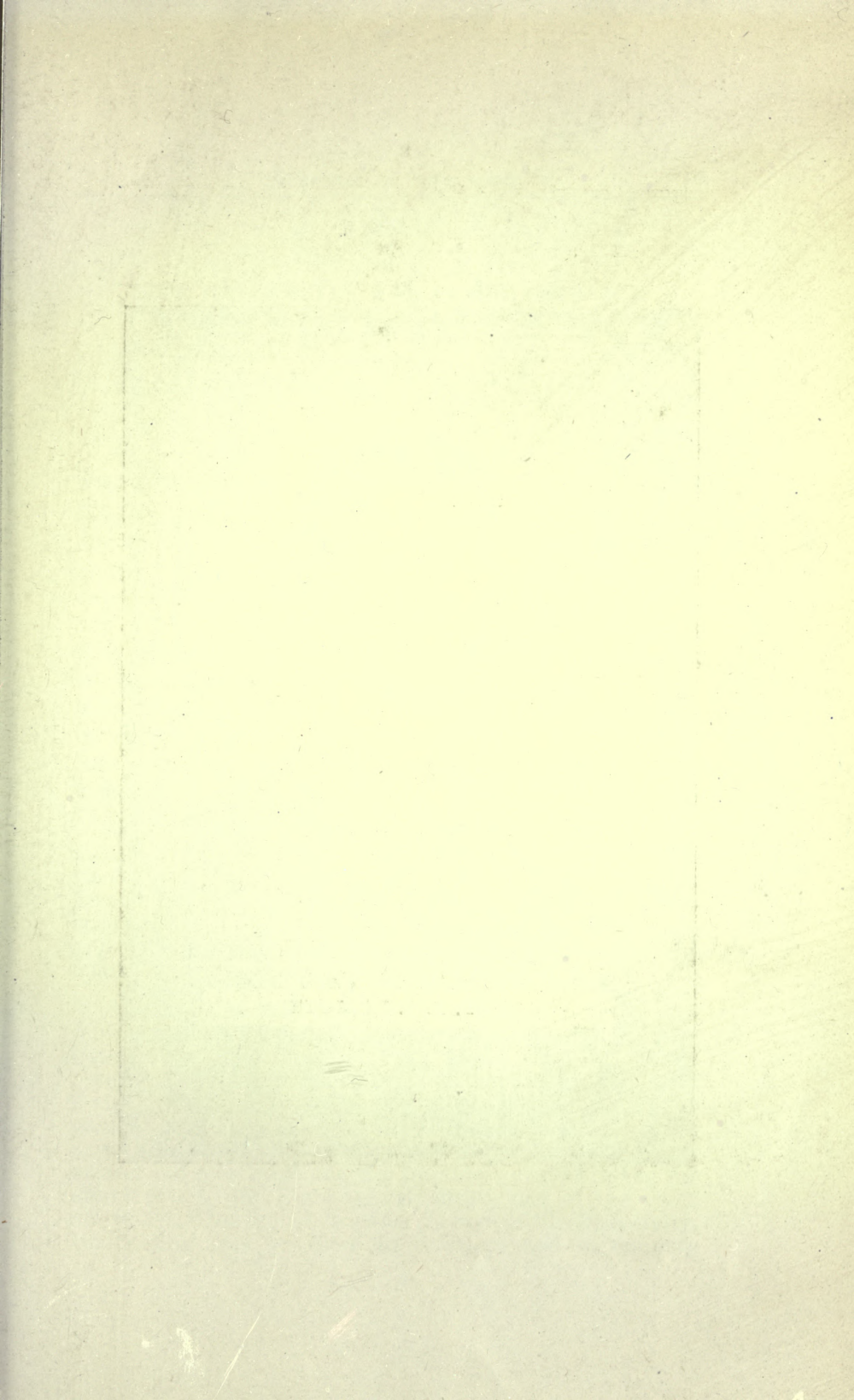
The attention of the members of the Club is directed to the following resolutions, which have been adopted by practically every Canadian Club:

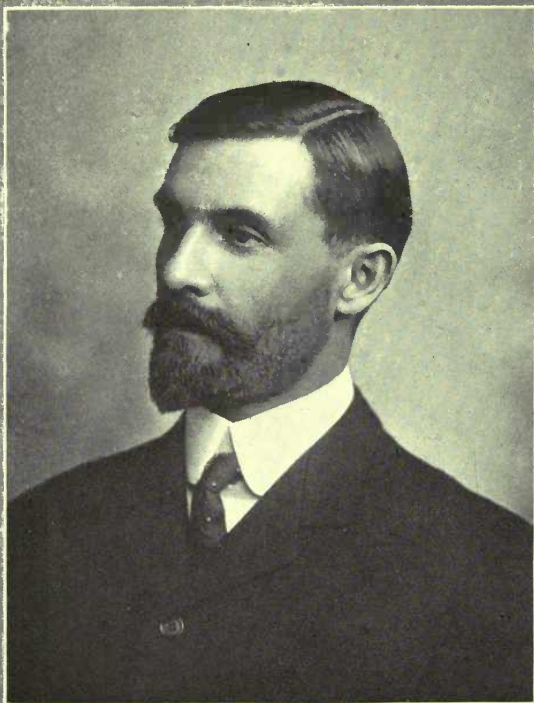
"A member of any Club in affiliation with the Association of Canadian Clubs, while visiting any other place in which there exists a Canadian Club, also affiliated with the Association, shall, during such visit, be privileged to attend any meetings or luncheons of such Club, upon presentation of the membership certificate of his home Club, and payment of the same admission fee as is charged for such meeting or luncheon to resident members. This privilege shall not entitle the visiting member to participate in any matter of Club business which may be brought before any such meeting at which he is present.

"Any member of a Canadian Club, in the event of change of residence, on presentation of his membership certificate to the Honorary Secretary, shall be admitted as a member of the Canadian Club of the place to which he has removed, upon payment of the regular membership fee required by such Club. In the event of the Club to which he applies for membership under this regulation, having a waiting list, his name shall be placed on such list in the usual manner, and he shall, in due course, be accepted as a member of such Club."

Addresses of the Year 1913-1914

In accordance with the established custom, brief outlines appear herein of the addresses given before the Club during the year. Verbatim reports of all the addresses may be perused upon application to the Honorary Secretary.





PROF. E. C. ELLIOTT



THE UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC SERVICE**20th November, 1913**

Professor E. C. Elliott, University of Wisconsin

"Someone has said that the University is a place where no one ever made any money, where no one ever did anything and where, if anybody did do anything, he denied it. An Englishman who has been frequently quoted by more scholarly speakers has said that the University was a great ordinary means to a great but ordinary end. We have heard since yesterday of some of these ordinary ends of the University; but I take it that the new University in this new civilization of ours is an extraordinary means to an extraordinary end; and it is in regard to that extraordinary end of the University that I would like to have your attention just for a moment."

The aim of the University is that it should be a means of betterment in the life of the common people, "not merely by providing leaders and technicians and ideals and by the establishment of new truths, but by standing, during every hour of the twenty-four in close and vital touch with the humblest of the citizens of the commonwealth which supports it."

Last year, in Wisconsin, 200,000 people were brought under the immediate influence of the University; 100,000 listened to scientific and other lectures by University men. There are at present 5,000 students in Wisconsin University and last year there were distributed 2,500 packages of material for pupils' information and 100,000 pamphlets. The University was meeting with the farmer and the merchant and the humble workers in the far quarters of the State. Agriculture, one of the chief activities of the world, is a special care of the University. Instruction was provided to retailers and to country

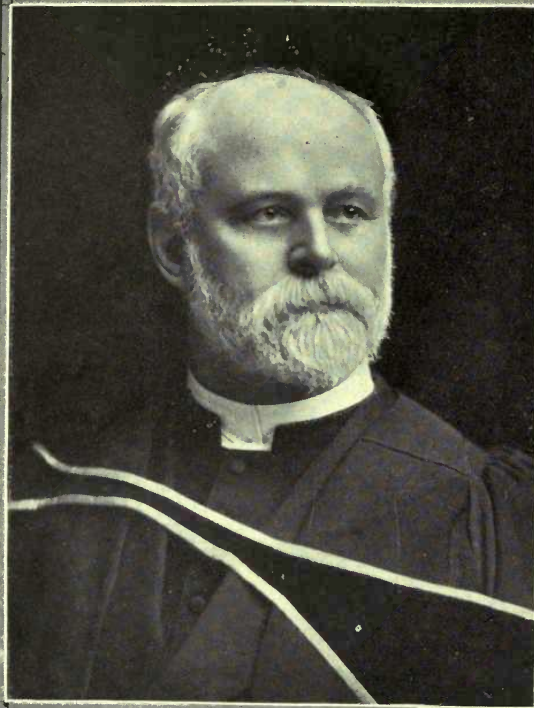
newspaper men. The great problem of the modern state university was to discover ways whereby the capitalized knowledge of the institution may be made helpful to the worker. Professor Elliot claimed that the modern university could not remain out of politics. "In our day, problems of human life and problems of economics become more and more political problems; and I do not see how the university can be faithful to its trust and avoid consideration of the problems that make and unmake our people."

We have been fighting in our university, intellectual poverty and the next great problem is to begin the fight against common poverty which makes a man feel unfed and inefficient. In the past the flow of energy has been from the commonwealth to the University. Henceforth the process will be reversed and the university will energize the State.

"In brief, my message to you would be that the best way for you, in this magnificent new city of yours, to start developing and extending this university is to discover ways and means whereby that university may discover new truths, not in physics, chemistry, medicine and law alone, but in our commercial activities—new truths in our industrial life."

The modern university must concern itself with the daily lives of the human beings who make up the population of the State. Until the university realizes this we cannot have a university of people by people and for the people.

"The Arabs have a saying that 'no man has seen tomorrow's sun'; but I take it that we may see tomorrow's sun if we shall conceive a university that is made up not alone of professors and knowledge and students, but a university made up of knowledge, truth, teachers and citizens, all engaged in the common activity of making our daily lives better, more efficient, and less wasteful."



REV. DR. D. M. GORDON



EARLY REMINISCENCES OF WINNIPEG**20th November, 1913**

Rev. Dr. D. M. Gordon,
Principal Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Gordon dwelt upon his early reminiscences of Winnipeg when he crossed the continent in 1879, at a time when the railway was still a mile east of Winnipeg. It was almost impossible for one to realize that within one generation there should have come such a magnificent transformation throughout the West. The effect was to make one wonder if all that has taken place was merely a token of what was to come.

At that time there were problems presented to the country which the lapse of years and the energies of man have solved for us. Wheat has been grown in regions where it was thought impossible to produce it. Those were the days of the rangers, who were in possession of the country east of the foothills. Their chief means of communication was by stage. The dividing line between the early days of the West and the new epoch might be drawn in the year 1885, when the C.P.R. was completed.

Dr. Gordon said he had the honor to serve his country in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, which was now an old story. The importance of the suppression of that Rebellion had never been fully realized. The real danger was that Riel might be able to persuade many of the tribes to join in a general uprising all over the West. It was a great relief that the suppression of the Rebellion was so speedily accomplished, and the country owed a deep debt to the wisdom of some of the older Indian chiefs who refused to follow Riel. The Rebellion had another good effect. It made Canadians feel that Canada was one from sea to sea and unified the provinces.

If old problems have disappeared, new ones have arisen. He had been much impressed by the large proportion of foreigners who were visible on the streets. They are pouring in by hundreds and thousands and must inevitably form a large proportion of the population of the West. "What are we doing to Canadianize them? If we do not lift them up, they will drag us down. They and we must influence each other. I cannot tell how amazed I am to find that it is not necessary for these people to send their children to our schools. I do not want to touch upon any subject that might have the slightest political reference. But the public school system of our country is surely meant for all the children of our country. Of all the agencies that we have to deal with the foreign element, the public school is the one upon which we must most firmly rely. It is the mill that gathers all into its hopper, and turns them out with the stamp of the king and of the maple leaf."

The natives of the Balkan Peninsula living in the West had shown a great patriotism in returning home to fight for their respective countries in the Balkan War. "We want to have that patriotic ardor in the service of Canada. If we can only exert our influence on that which is best in them, we may find that all of them may give some distinct contribution to the national life of our country."

Winnipeg has a great responsibility in the matter. It is the city to which all the rest of Canada turns for example, and its inhabitants are surely not so carried away by wheat and corner lots as to be insensible to the higher things of life. All citizens of Winnipeg should turn their minds upon this great problem of so dealing with the foreign element as to turn them into valuable citizens.



J. S. EWART, K.C.



CANADIAN SOVEREIGNTY**4th December, 1913**

J. S. Ewart, K.C., Ottawa, Ont.

The general subject of Mr. Ewart's address was self government, but the particular point which he dealt with was whether the fact of Canada's self government ought to be declared and internationally recognized. "Have we complete self government?" he asked. Criticism of any action of Canada has been abandoned both by the Colonial Office and the British Parliament. The Privy Council still exists as a Court of Civil Appeal but its powers can be abolished by legislation at Ottawa. We have self government in respect of treaty-making power, though no official declaration of the fact has been made. Our Ministers have made arrangements with countries outside of the British Empire in matters affecting Canada's international relations, yet a despatch to the Foreign Office in 1895 contained these words: "To give the Colonies power to negotiate treaties for themselves would be to give them international status as separate states, and would be equivalent to breaking up the Empire into a number of independent states."

We have formed a special department of external affairs in 1909 and in 1910 we entered into an arrangement that all points between us and the United States should be settled by a special commission sitting in permanent session. The old process of conducting our Foreign affairs was most circuitous. We have short-circuited that course now. International questions are disposed of without the Home Government ever hearing of them. Some years ago, Mr. Balfour declared, in reference to the fiscal negotiations with France: "It is therefore not a matter of regret but a matter of pride and rejoicing that the nations beyond the seas are be-

coming self governing Colonies." Lord Bryce when at Washington was in the habit of describing himself as the Canadian Ambassador and in this capacity he assisted in the reciprocity negotiations.

Mr. Ewart then examined the question of our independence in reference to war. He cited the opinion of Mr. Doherty, the present minister of Justice, "What I desire to point out is this: that there is no obligation on the part of Canada, legally or constitutionally, to support or contribute to the naval defence of the Empire, and that position will continue so long as the Imperial Government has control of the foreign affairs of the Empire."

He described the spectacle of the Australian fleet entering Sydney Harbor flying the Australian flag as an expression of the sovereignty of the Australian people and its control over its own fleet. The conclusion is that Australia and Canada are self governing even with reference to war. Why should this self government not be declared? The first objection is that it would mean separation of the two bonds of union with the United Kingdom; the King and the control of the British Parliament. No one desires to abolish the first and the second has been abolished long ago. Great Britain has never enjoyed a King to herself. The early Plantagenets were also Kings of France. When the Stuart Kings of Scotland ascended the throne of England there was no legislative union. From 1714 onwards the Georges were shared between Hanover and England. A statute was passed providing that the acceptance of the Hanoverian line was not to make Britain liable for Hanoverian wars. For one hundred and twenty-three years the two countries were not internationally united.

The second objection usually advanced is that in point of defence we are not strong enough to stand alone. Mr. Ewart maintains that Canada would merely become an additional member of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and share in the benefits of the Entente Cordiale with France and Russia. He favored the proclamation of self government because it would be a declaration of an accomplished fact, the powers have already

been obtained, and in support he quoted the declaration of half a dozen prominent Imperial statesmen and publicists of both parties. The benefits which would result were numerous. We should see our position clearly with reference to defence. Recognition of our national entity would give us a status in international affairs and conferences. Canada would be able to send representatives to the Hague. Most important of all would be the impetus to international education. The ignorance of Canadian people upon many international questions was a very serious drawback.

Lastly, self government would clarify our domestic, political situation, particularly in regard to the naval questions. There has been too little clear thinking on that point. Mr. Ewart criticized the word "Empire," and declared that a self governing nation could not be "part of an Empire," if the true definition of an empire is "an aggregate of subject states ruled over by a sovereign state."

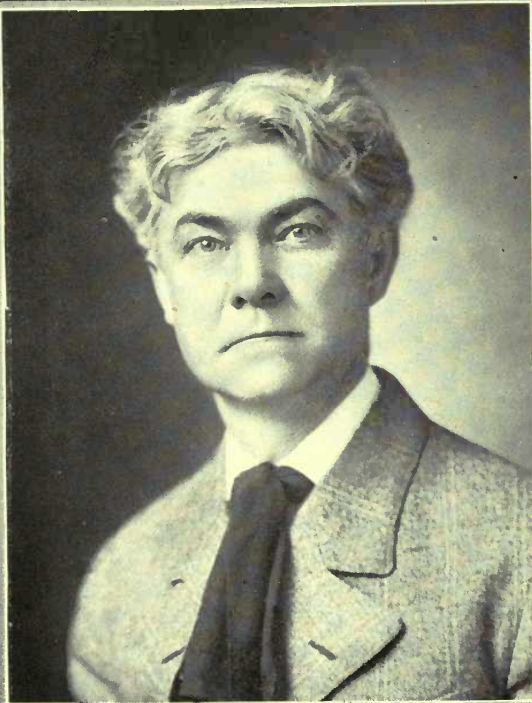
Mr. Ewart concluded: "What I say is this: Have we attained to a clear view of what our position really is; and, if that position was declared so that we would all know it, would it be possible for us to be misled by false reasoning in regard to 'Imperial defence' and other questions?"

"I have spoken at length of the reasons for a declaration of self government. The last and strangest reason, and the most evident benefit, is this: A time arrives in the history of every boy and every nation when he or it absolutely must not refuse to accept the duties and responsibilities of majority. Put it upon the ground of self-respect. If, as a man or nation, we would keep our self respect, we must assert and preserve our equality.

Canada today is very much in the position of a grown-up young man in the clothes of a six-year-old. Who can respect a grown man in little boy's clothes? Your Club is for the purpose of increasing Canadian sentiment; but you have something there that makes

your work largely ineffective. You have nothing upon which to build Canadian sentiment until you have a recognized Canadian nation.

We are now neither pollywog nor frog. We could not get inside the door of an International conference. If, then, this Colonialism is a bygone thing, why should we not lay it aside? The old land would gladly celebrate our coming of age. She would welcome us to equality and political status. The statements of her leading men encourage us in our just aspirations. They see more clearly than we do our real independence. The recognition of that position would just be an acknowledgement of an indubitable fact, and to us a most creditable fact."



MR. FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH



NATIONAL WASTE THROUGH FIRE LOSS**11th December, 1913**

Franklin H. Wentworth, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Wentworth proclaimed himself not as a foreigner but as a fellow sufferer in common impoverishment. The fire loss per capita of Continental Europe is about 33 cents per annum, as compared with a loss per capita in the United States and Canada of about three dollars. Canada enjoys the highest fire waste per capita of the world and is not improving.

In the first ten months of 1913 there were almost fifty per cent. more large fires in Canada than in the previous year. The people in North America have been brought up in the idea that their natural resources were inexhaustible. This idea makes them a spendthrift community and one reason for an enormous waste is a refusal to adopt the methods of other nations directed towards the preservation of property. The ordinary family of five people pays \$15.00 per annum for fire waste. If this amount was collected by direct assessment it would cause a great outcry. Every article of ordinary consumption bears an indirect tax of heavy insurance. Insurance companies are only collectors and distributors. The bill falls on the householder direct and is an insidious method of impoverishment. We make light of fires and regard as nothing a \$100,000 conflagration which would shock a European, but the annual drain of \$250,000,000 through fire cannot be permanently sustained. If we realized the import, we would not put ashes against wooden fences; build fires in alleys on windy days, and we would be more careful with matches. Mr. Wentworth declared that matches are too accessible on this Continent. More pains ought to be taken to secure education on the subject of fire prevention. Life insurance is on a more or less secure foundation. We have abolished epidemics and intelli-

gent actuaries can provide accurate calculations which give life insurance solidity. Fire insurance on the other hand does not rest upon a scientific foundation, nor would it be secured "until we can be reasonably certain that the unit fire will be extinguished in the building in which it originated. It is the sweeping fire that upsets calculations."

The sweeping fire, therefore, must be first attacked. Last year in the United States there was a million dollar fire every month. Every concrete building has a fire wall but they are left exposed at the window openings by wooden window frames and thin glass. Metal window frames with wired glass should be installed. Wooden shingles are another source of danger. A breeze from a fire may rip off light shingles and every shingle may start a new fire.

A revision of the building codes is also necessary. There should be a limit to the height of buildings. Most cities, save New York, have limited their building heights, "but New York is no longer a city: she is a disease." Unless the building of sky-scrapers is stopped there will have to be a reconstruction of the New York sewer system. The speaker therefore pleaded for a restricted limit of building heights; further inquiries into the causes of fire; investigation of streets by the fire departments. Fire departments' duties should include prevention as well as the extinction of fires. Fifty per cent. of fires start from rubbish and it is the fire department's duty to insist upon perfect sanitation. The members of the fire department should make special studies of the physical character of streets and buildings.

In conclusion, Mr. Wentworth dealt with the question of individual responsibility. In France, if a fire arises on your premises and burns your neighbor's property, you are liable for the loss. In Germany, after a fire, the owner of the house is imprisoned until he proves that he was not responsible. If he fails to do so, he not only pays for the loss but reimburses the city for the use of the fire department. In Europe, a man who has a fire is a public offender unless he can prove complete

absence of blame. The law against carelessness should be more stringently enforced on this Continent.

"The actual burning is only one aspect of the fire waste. There is the horrible waste of life which often attends these big fires; there is the waste of water in extinguishing them; and there are many other things to be considered. These questions which are today disturbing Canadian and American minds are the results of the growth of a new consciousness of fellowship; and when that spirit permeates us on both sides of the line, then we will be in a position to tackle this and other problems collectively, and will be in a way to achieve more splendid results than any of which we have dared to dream."

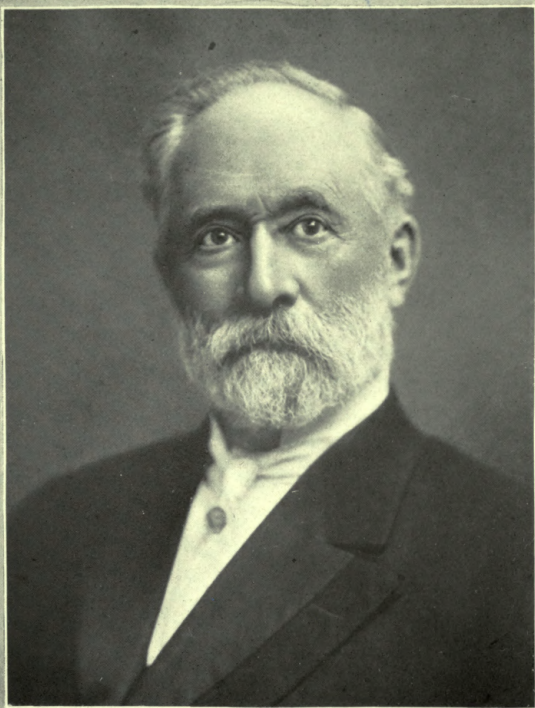
THE INDIAN TRIBES OF THE WEST**25th February, 1914**

Rev. Dr. John McDougall, Calgary, Alberta

"My introduction to the Indians was as a child. I soon learned to distinguish between the various types, the differences between which are really strongly marked. I do not know whether you are aware how the topography and the geography of a country imprint themselves after a few generations upon the people that dwell therein. And so from Prince Edward Island to the Rockies and the Coast of British Columbia, I have watched the types, and I have seen how they differ—how distinct even the original peoples were one from another. You would make an utter mistake, for instance, in using the same tactics in handling a tribe here and another tribe 200 miles away. Of course, though, you learn something from handling each tribe; and out of the experience of the past, you do better each time."

Dr. McDougall went on to describe the way in which he had come into contact with the North Country Indians at Norway House, Oxford, and up the Saskatchewan—the Minnesotas, the Ojibways, the Mohawks, the Oneidas and others. Proceeding up the Saskatchewan he was brought into touch with the Plain Indians—another distinct type.

"I came into contact with these people in 1862, 1863 and 1864. In the latter two years I was with the Blackfeet. There was an effort to make peace between the tribes: and Broken Arm, a famous chief whose heart had been touched with the new faith that had come in during the forties, had been instrumental in sending



REV. DR. JOHN McDOUGALL



messages to the Blackfeet, saying 'Come, are not you weary because of this continuous bloodshed? Let us lift up our hands together to the great God, and let us serve the Great Spirit.' That was the burden of his message; and presently came back the answer: 'If you really believe in the doctrine you preach, come with us,' and there came a courier into Victoria, and we as a party were invited."

The speaker described his experiences in the Blackfeet Camp in the winter of 1863-4, learning the Blackfeet language. He spoke of the religion of the Indians; of their belief in the Great good God and the Spirit of Evil which they worshipped every man for himself without High Priests to tell them how to pray or to worship.

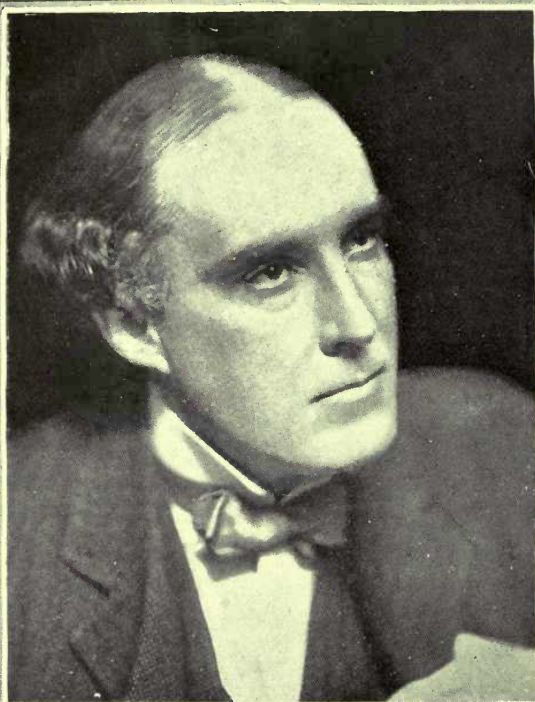
"There you had true democracy in religion and faith. I have found all the Indians the same. I want you to remember that. You and I, separated by denominational boundaries, can take a lesson from the men who originally owned this country, and travelled it from ocean to ocean, from Atlantic surge to Pacific spray. They owned the land and learned their lessons in the university of human nature."

Dr. McDougall emphasized the hospitable nature of the Indians, illustrating from his own experiences among them and finally discussed the question as to how far the Indians were a dying race.

"Some men say they are passing away. But I attended a great gathering in New York, where a member of the bureau of statistics, said that there were more Indians in the United States today than there were when Columbus discovered America. If that is a fact, then the Indian is not dying out. I could take you to many reserves where the Indians are more numerous than formerly; and I think you can refute that thought, that the Indians are passing away. They are going to become citizens of the country. Give them a little time.

In all human history, never has it been recorded that a people in so short a time have responded to civilization as the Indians of the Northwest. These plain and mountain Indians have responded to civilization in a degree that is simply marvellous.

"You and I are the development of countless generations. The Indian, has, in one generation in many cases, risen to the status of a white man."



MR. LAURENCE IRVING



THE DRAMA AS A FACTOR IN NATIONAL LIFE**30th March, 1914**

Laurence Irving, London, Eng.

"When an actor has to recite the words of another person, he is in his own province, and all he has got to do is to render them with fervor and with spirit. But when I am called upon to express my own ideas at last, I feel that I should give them with becoming modesty and not try to palm them off upon you by any of the tricks of an actor."

Mr. Irving made a delicate reference to his deceased and illustrious father. He felt very proud that his father as a man of the theatre, never made use of the title which had been conferred upon him, because he felt that as Henry Irving he had endeared himself to the Anglo-Saxon people and he did not wish to come before them as anything more than plain Henry Irving, the actor. When he was buried in Westminster Abbey, a long standing feud between the Church and the stage was closed.

The origin of the drama was religious and it was fostered in the first instance by the priestly caste. The dramas of the ancient Greeks, which are the foundation of our Western drama, inculcated the old Greek beliefs, teaching humanity to accept with fortitude the dictates of fate. In the East, too, the drama has a footing in religious faith, and is practised as a means of inculcating religious doctrines. In Japan, for instance, the lesson of self-sacrifice is being continually inculcated on the stage, and the Japanese have set the world a striking example of the height to which self abnegation can be carried for a country's sake. Mr. Irving told how a Japanese friend of his stated that the popular English drama, "The Only Way," would not appeal to the Japan-

ese people, that Japan would see nothing particularly heroic in the action of the hero who sacrificed his life for the sake of a woman. His life belonged to his country. The origin of the Western drama was derived from the mystery, miracle and morality plays of the mediæval Christian Church. The mystery play called "Every Man," teaches the lesson of high conduct and right living to the spectators. He told a story of two Cabinet Ministers in Toronto who, being present at this play, withdrew before the end and within two months were dismissed from their positions in well merited disgrace.

Leaving the mediæval era, the drama became to a large extent secularized and reached great heights in the efflorescence of the Elizabethan period. In the time of the Restoration the drama deteriorated sadly and then it was shown that its power for evil was commensurate with its power for good. In the long run it is to the audience that the drama must look for its elevation, and the purification of its purposes. During the 18th and 19th centuries the drama regained favor with the bulk of the population and purified itself from the taints introduced by the Restoration. At present it is taking its part in the movement towards social amelioration which is permeating the whole life of the British Empire. In his opinion, the amount of hopeless degradation and squalor at present existing in England was a reproach to the patriotism of any Briton, but he said, "As I see the spirit of unrest and discontent with present conditions that is becoming so prevalent in our life today, and as I note how in England that spirit has permeated our dramatic literature, it seems to me that before we can hope to again see in England a drama of pure beauty and power, such as the Elizabethans enjoyed, we must try to 'set our house in order.'"

He cited the names of John Galsworthy, George Bernard Shaw, Arnold Bennett, and Cecily Hamilton among a host of others as dramatic writers who were guiding the national life of Britain through a period of social revolution. He had been delighted to see the profound stirring on the face of the waters. Canada and Britain could give each other mutual help. Britons must learn

the lesson of enterprise and imbibe the spirit of optimism with which the Dominions were filled, and they in their turn should be willing and anxious to gather what secrets of power and progress reside in the old land. The Anglo-Saxon race has a tremendous common heritage in our English literature and whatever continental critics may have urged against other branches of our literature, there is no one who is not ready to bow the knee at the shrine of Shakespeare.

Mr. Irving described his delight with Parkman's History when he first read it and expressed the hope that some day he would find time to write a play dealing with the early struggles out of which the Dominion was shaped. He insisted upon the humanizing effect of the drama in the fostering of those things for which the British Empire stands—justice and fair play.

"It is, I believe, that spirit of tolerance which respects the right of others and makes men considerate and human in their dealings. To inculcate the spirit of the gentleman is the drama's great task."

Mr. Irving concluded, "I hope I have made you feel that, if the drama is to carry out its finest work, it must be upon the patronage and spirit which you, gentlemen, builders of this great city, extend to what is best in dramatic art."

A DEVELOPMENT POLICY FOR WINNIPEG AND MANITOBA

2nd April, 1914

James W. Robertson, C.M.G., LL.D., Ottawa, Ont.

Professor Robertson intimated his intention of discussing some of the object lessons which he had learned as Chairman of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education.

"The training of all the people to be intelligent workers, contributing earners, good citizens and worthy members of the race, is really the world's greatest movement at the present time. All the foremost nations are on the march for the accomplishment of that end. The campaign of the schools which was against illiteracy, is now for the development of intelligence, practical ability and co-operating good-wills. The hope is emancipation from disease and vice, the reduction of poverty, and the attainment of new and higher levels of happiness and power, with knowledge and desire to use it wisely. Hence the urgency for educational training which will be adequate not only for industrial and business life, but also for the enjoyment of its achievements and for the advancement of intellectual, social and spiritual interests and outlook.

"The development of men and women for the carrying on and carrying out of all private, public and national undertakings, is the most important duty at the present time pressing upon the people for discharge. It presses upon the people as individuals and communities, and in their capacity as an organized provincial government. All worthy progress in industry, agriculture and business depends in the final analysis upon



JAMES W. ROBERTSON, LL.D., C.M.G.



the efficiency of individual men and women. The task before Canada is the development of the people themselves."

The qualities required by the individual worker are intelligence, practical ability, and co-operating good will. These are not inherited but acquired by education and technical training. In recent years changed and changing conditions have required new means and the use of new instrumentalities. Vocational education is the oldest and is still the highest form of education provided it is not overdone. The Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Education, after lengthy investigations, find that the needs of the varied population of Canada may be summarized as:

"(1) Hand training and pre-vocational education in the common schools after the age of twelve to reveal the best of the child's ability to himself, to its parents and to its teacher.

"(2) Something in the school classes to make boys and girls want to continue at school as long as they can.

"(3) Some provision in the way of secondary, industrial and technical education for those who continue at school from twelve to sixteen.

"(4) Continuation classes to be attended, while young people are following some education to earn their living.

"(5) Evening classes for workmen and work-women.

"(6) Middle technical schools to which men and women can come back for periods from six months to two years, after they have been working for some years."

In addition they agreed that schools peculiarly adapted for the rural and fishing population should be provided, and special classes for house-keeping occupations should be established.

Pre-vocational training had made tremendous strides in Scotland and taken on a very wide sweep in England. Children for the last two or three years of

their school life go to schools of classes having what is known as industrial bias, commercial bias and house-keeping bias. These schools do not teach a trade but give a good preparation for the learning of a trade immediately after leaving school. In Continental countries similar schools exist but nowhere in Europe do they displace general education. For instance, girls in France enter these special schools at the age of twelve and give one-half of the school time to general education and the other half to hand work in some form of vocational training. Of two thousand two hundred boys who left school in Munich the first year after the introduction of schools of handwork, all but fifty went into handwork in skilled employments.

The benefits of pro-vocational classes are that they sustain the interest of the pupils in school work. They discover to pupils, teachers and parents, the bents, tastes and aptitudes of scholars and they develop a preference for following some skilled employment. They do not hinder progress in other subjects of education but they increase the interest of boys and girls in their own continued education. After a survey of the methods of other countries, the Commission endeavored to combine in its report the best features of each and all into a "Development Policy for Canada." The full particulars of this report can be obtained from the Department of Labor at Ottawa. In several places in the United States a half-time plan of industrial education is proving satisfactory. The boys who are learning trades, spend week about at the high school and the workshop after the first year. The boys work in pairs and attend school and work alternately, being together at the workshop on Saturday. The boys are paid a fair rate of wage and at the end of their high school course, have a good trade available. In Britain there are three kinds of schools for the continued education of those who have gone to work: evening schools; part time day schools; and full time technical schools. In England there are 6,000 evening schools attended by over 800,000 pupils. The University of Sheffield has 500 day students and 14,000 evening students. In Ireland, where education has always been backward, there are now 60 technical schools, with over 42,000 pupils enrolled, in addition to

286 secondary schools, receiving special grants from the department, to carry on work in experimental science, manual training, drawing and domestic science. Over 13,000 participate in these classes. There has been effective organization of agricultural instruction, and the Irish Agricultural Department now employ 128 itinerant instructors in agriculture, horticulture, bee-keeping, poultry-farming and butter-making. Besides, there are 43 overseers and assistant overseers to assist small farmers who have obtained their farms under the Land Act to begin well and do well. In one district where the overseer's salary was £100 a year, it was claimed that as a result of his presence, the farmers grew £300 more worth of crops.

In Germany, technical education provides for three classes of careers, those of workmen, foremen and superintendents and managers and technical engineers. Four grades of institutions provide for this instruction, viz.: industrial continuation schools, lower technical schools, middle technical schools and technical high schools. Courses are provided to suit the many occupations of the people.

Attendance at continuation schools is compulsory in every town of over 10,000 people and pupils from the age of 14 to 17 must attend for from four to eight hours weekly. In Munich, which has a population of 600,000, 12,000 boys and 11,000 girls attended the continuation schools provided for them. The City of Chemnitz, with a population of 300,000, provides one of the best examples of the organization of technical education. It has 29 technical schools and attendance is compulsory. Here apprentices received all their instructions in the forenoon. There is a large technical institute with five departments which has an attendance of 1,253 students and a weaving school of five departments with 510 students. The system of technical education pursued by Germany has resulted in an enormous increase of industrial prosperity with the result that emigration has almost stopped and the flow of immigration is very large. In Germany the general employment of male teachers for boys over 10 years of age strengthens the efficiency of education. The proportion of female

teachers is six to one in Canada. Too large a proportion of female teachers is a great source of weakness.

"These figures indicate a radical difference between the German concept of education as a public service for the development of the nation and its occupations, and the public opinion and practice which prevail in Canada. In Germany there is no lack of opportunities for men in careers of money-making and for doing well. Yet ten men teach in the rural schools for every woman so employed. Practically all boys under ten years of age are under male teachers.

"As a state servant the teacher is held in high esteem, is entitled to a good salary, and after his teaching days are over, receives pension for life. In case of his death in service, his widow becomes entitled to about two-thirds of the pension. That their system pays in direct money returns as well as in higher ways is abundantly evident. One instance may be cited. The average yield of wheat in the German Empire is 34.35 bushels per acre in 1912 and 1913, whereas in Canada, with much virgin land, it was 20.71 bushels per acre. Oats the same—Germany 54 bushels, Canada 39 bushels per acre.

"Girls of eighteen or nineteen," concluded Mr. Robertson, "are teaching our children. Is it because we have not money enough to pay men teachers? It would pay us to have a consolidated school, a rural school-master, and pay three-quarters of his salary from Ottawa until the district gets on its feet and is able to pay a larger share on its own account."

The difference between Germany's and Canada's yields of wheat and oats, wherein Germany has an advantage of fifty per cent., shows that intelligent training pays the cost of the school three times over.

"Gentlemen, you will be held responsible for the politics of the place you live in, the development of life of the place you live in. Are you going to save the young people? Three hundred and eighty-seven thousand of our young people need contact with educational progress. If you lived in any of the five centuries I have mentioned in my address, you would be written down as being backward."

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING AS A DUTY OF CITIZENSHIP

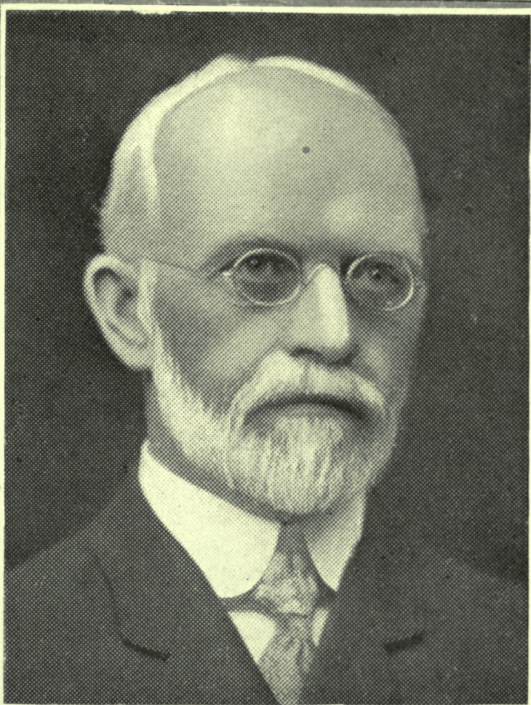
8th April, 1914

Mr. Geo. M. Elliott, Toronto, Ont.

In 1808 the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada enacted a law by which all male inhabitants from 18 to 60 years of age were deemed able to bear arms and it was required that they should enrol as military men and provide themselves with a good musket and at least six rounds of powder and ball, and come provided with these when called out.

The speaker maintained from this fact that half of this continent was saved to the British Crown. In 1868 a similar Act was passed, but the age was reduced to 45 and the State undertook to furnish arms, ammunition and clothing. It has been treated as a dead letter and can best be described as a lapsed duty of citizenship. Military training is one of the fundamental duties of citizenship, and entitled to rank with the Administration of Justice, the education of youth and the payment of taxes. Upon all three the people of this country are united in agreeing that they are fundamental. In regard to the last there is no clearly defined understanding as people must see danger before they realize this duty as organic. He felt obliged to proceed upon that basis. The absence of unknown danger has very little to do with the duty of preparedness. If so, what need for our system of police protection? Preparedness is wise whether in personal, municipal, national or international affairs. We become habituated to compulsion in many aspects, even in international affairs, but we may think the provision of an armed protective force is an interference with our notions.

The objection to compulsion is narrowed down to the yielding of our bodies to the call of the State, but when a bailiff serves a notice on us we have to submit



MR. GEO. M. ELLIOTT



our bodies to the peremptory call of the State as well as our pockets. Service on a jury is rank compulsion. Why not have mercenary jurors? or volunteers? Compulsory education is in existence in most countries and people have come to understand and respect the demands for an educated citizenship. We must have our children prepared to meet necessities not of the present, which we see, but of the unseen future. However, if preparedness is a present duty, it should be applied to military as well as civil matters if we are to measure up to the full stature of efficiency. Volunteer military preparation has a long history in the experience of English speaking people, and the enthusiasm of volunteers in the defence of home and country has always been a striking fact in history. In Great Britain the army is annually constituted and is not a standing army. But from the time of Cromwell's Ironsides the laudation of the multitude has been for dependence upon volunteers. But in time of emergencies and war resort has had to be made to the makeshifts of shortened terms, lengthened bounties, lowered standards, increased pay, enlistment of criminals, appeals to patriotism, gaudy uniforms, parades, etc., in desperate efforts to establish a sense of security. All the nations which we speak of as great, excepting Great Britain, the United States and China, have abandoned it and accepted some power of universal training. Some have submitted to a more or less drastic form of conscription in accordance with their circumstances and in view of the imminence of danger. The Swiss have it in its best form, as universal service. Every person who is physically fit must undergo a training to make him fit for service in the national defence force. The Swiss have withstood the debasing tendency of the influence which surrounds a tourist resort, such as this country is, because of the strength of character inculcated by their military training. Canada's army strength is 60,000 and Switzerland's 500,000, the populations being eight and four millions respectively. But the latest returns show that the military expenditure of Switzerland was \$8,229,941; of Canada, \$9,446,464, which make the cost per man in Switzerland \$16.71 and in Canada \$159.44.

Certain allowances should be made for the distances of the Dominion, but even then the cost of the Canadian militiaman is ten times that of the Swiss, three times as much as a trained German soldier, five times greater than a Japanese veteran. After all, in Great Britain and the United States, the volunteer is not a free will, but a coaxed soldier. Recruiting is a species of moral pressure combined with a semblance of material benefit. It is sustained by the patriotism of the majority of the officers and of a minority of the men. If efficiency is required, a better system must be devised and the time is now ripe.

Mr. Elliott desired to distinguish clearly between universal training and universal service. What was necessary was to extend the present so-called volunteer system to include every able bodied young man. At the age of fifteen, boys should enter the cadet corps and at the age of 18, pass into the active militia and be subject to such training as the community might see fit to require. Nothing will be required of a young man which will interfere with his education or his entry upon or progress in the business of his choice.

John Ruskin wrote thus: "No great art ever yet rose on earth, but among a nation of soldiers. There is no great art possible to a nation, but that which is based on battle. When I tell you that war is the foundation of all the arts, I mean also that it is the foundation of all the high virtues and faculties of men."

Art, as Mr. Elliott understood it, was clearly work performed in an ecstasy and if that definition is right, the artist may be artist or business man or mechanic or lawyer. Ruskin means to say that there is no great devotion to high ideals possible to a nation but that which is based on developed capacity of supreme sacrifice. We need not give up our feeling and conviction in regard to the hatefulness of war and there is no need for the continuation of war to foster the high virtues of war. But universal service, in the speaker's belief, was a prevention against war. When the whole manhood of a nation is trained and actuated by a high motive of defence, there is little danger for they will have had it in their

power to decide when and for what they will fight. As a nation it is within our power to cultivate the high virtues and faculties of our citizens without dwelling upon or fomenting strife. The patriotism which has been manifest in 1808, 1868 and 1899 was all based upon this capacity of supreme sacrifice.

Great changes have come over the world and powerful armed nations surround the British Empire on every side. But the peace of the world has been broken and is now threatened by the constant efforts of the trading nations to enlarge their spheres of influence in the various parts of the world.

"Why should we prepare for war?" it may be asked. "Because there is a law of nature, common to all mankind, which no time shall annul or destroy, that those who have more strength and excellency shall bear rule over those who have less?"

THE SCHOOL AND THE COMMUNITY

14th April, 1914

Nathaniel Butler, M.A., LL.D., University of Chicago.

Dr. Butler declared the most remarkable change now taking place in our community life of this country was that which was expressed by the attitude of the community towards schools. There was a time when education was entrusted to anybody, but today the Trustees of the school are the leaders of commercial, social, agricultural and professional life. Schools and teachers are subject to the most searching scrutiny and no one agency has been more efficient in stimulating public opinion than the press. It is true that the schools are always behind the times, but this is not altogether regrettable. They attract criticism and the best religious, social, political and industrial ideals are crystallized into the service of the schools. Educational progress is brought about by the response of the schools to the demands of the community. The report of the school management committee of Winnipeg, which he had read, was most commendable. It showed a fine conception of bringing to bear the mission of the modern school upon the techniques of life. The aim of the modern school is not to provide for the professions solely, but to discover the individual boy and girl and provide for every type equally. The modern idea is that a liberal education must comprise a full education in all the arts and crafts, as well as a literary training. Formerly it was believed that the highest education was only necessary for the prospective member of the professions and the artisan had no need for it. But today the working men who support the schools claim that they must show results in proportion to the money expended, and endow the ordinary citizen with the technique of life. There was some danger that over emphasis might be laid on vocational aspects in education and it would

be a great mistake to turn our colleges into trade schools. A school was a social organization for the purpose of socializing its members and in it boys and girls should learn the art of living for one another.

In regard to the promise of efficiency in schools, we should ask ourselves three questions:

First—What can the school do with its present equipment more efficiently to serve the community?

Second—What can the community do towards increasing the facilities of the school?

Third—In what specific ways may the school and the community work together?

In answer to the first question he recommended the establishment of classes in local civics such as the city of Cleveland had instituted. The equipment of scientific laboratories should be used for giving practical instructions to pupils. The plan of holding evening classes for citizens is a most important service. The reply to the second question is that the citizens could do the community great benefit by keeping in continual touch with educational matters. The leaders of different spheres of the community should make a point of giving addresses to the public schools. The community could work in many ways co-jointly with educational authorities on the matter of education. There should be a greater disposition to use school property for social centres. Why should there not be regular meetings in the evenings for discussion of affairs of public interest? The money that was invested in public education is without doubt the safest and sanest method of investment. In conclusion he would quote the declaration of a well-known railroad man in favor of greater expenditure on education:

“That the money given to a school is the wisest investment. It is wise to give money to a hospital, and it is wise to give it to any asylum, but wisest of all to give it in aid of a school. A hospital,” he says, “repairs the line. In the asylum the road is in the hands of a receiver. But the money that goes to the school is spent

for the production of a new line, a line running through the region of God's Acre, where towns and cities may spring up, and where these new lines may be the missionaries of God for the enlightenment of mankind and the salvation of the State."

THE SCOTT SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION

16th April, 1914.

Commander Edward R. C. Evans, London, England.

Commander Evans believed that owing to the climatic conditions the inhabitants of Western Canada would be able to appreciate better than any other community the feat of Captain Scott's Antarctic Expedition. There was a great similarity between the Scott expedition and the journey of the McPherson-Dawson Police patrol. In both, the men faced the same conditions and hardships, both ended in tragedy and in both expeditions the leader was a hero and the last man to survive.

In these days of commercialism it is often asked if men are able to face death with the same spirit and with the same fortitude as our forefathers did. The answer was given by the late Captain Scott and his comrades. Captain Scott's last message has contributed greatly to the prestige of Great Britain in the eyes of the world. He was the representative of our Empire and did credit to the great naval service to which he belonged. There were 8,000 volunteers for the expedition, which included in its ranks one Canadian, Mr. Wright, of Toronto. Captain Scott was a leader of unequalled calibre, absolutely fearless, extremely clever, practical and considerate—the best type of man that the Empire can produce. When the news of the loss of his party came, the scientists of the expedition continued his work courageously. It was enough for a reward that they should be classed as Captain Scott's companions.

If there was a sad side, there were also bright sides, to the expedition and the memory of the happy days they spent together would never fade. The speaker described several humorous incidents which enlivened the expedition. He had taken part in three Antarctic expeditions, the first of which was the Royal Geographical

Society's relief expedition to succour the Discovery in McMurdo Strait.

"The general history of all these expeditions is, in most cases, the same. First, you enter the pack ice. Then, for a few days there are serious gales, and you steam for some hundred miles through the floating ice-floes. You see penguin and strange sea-birds. Everything is novel to the young explorer. Then, finally you come to the great solid ice barrier, many miles in length and four or five hundred feet in height, that guards the Antarctic. The saddest day is that when the ship lands the shore party, erects their hut for them, and prepares for the hours spent away from civilization. You then look around and size up your surroundings, and have the same experience as every expedition that has ever gone to the Polar regions. Some of your companions may be ugly as Hades, but they all appear handsome long before the finish. It is, a story of endurance, a story of grit, as great as any to be found in the history of our Empire."

He claimed that it was just such conditions as these surrounding this expedition, that made men strong, and if we had only more training of this kind, we as a nation would become more and more invincible.

THE BRITISH CONSULAR SERVICE**24th April, 1914**

Lord Eustace Percy, Secretary British Embassy,
Washington, U.S.A.

Lord Percy explained that his mission was not to advertise the virtues of the British Consular Service, but the fact that it was at the disposal of Canadian business men whenever and for whatever purpose they may desire to use it. The speaker was in the Diplomatic Service, which was a kind of half-brother to the Consular Service. In the past the Consular Service has done an enormous amount of work of various kinds for the Dominion, but it had only recently developed into a commercial intelligence department. Its principal work was the protection of British subjects, which amounts at a place like Boston to a great deal of labor, there being a large French-Canadian population in New England. The notarial duties of consular attestation of signatures occupies several hours every day. Canadian business men, however, with the increased development of Canadian exports have now more need of consular help than formerly. Periodical reports were prepared on the result of investigations of market conditions for products. The last reports of the British Board of Trade contained the following extract:

"The information collected by the commercial intelligence branch of the Board of Trade is obtained from the reports furnished through the foreign office by His Majesty's ambassadors in foreign countries, and placed at the service of the business men of the Empire.

"Information regarding foreign customs rules; commercial statistics; regulations in regard to the work of commercial travellers of British firms in foreign countries; trade conditions of foreign countries. . ."

The Consular service gives assistance on such matters as customs disputes, enquiries from firms re trade openings, etc. The service also keeps closely in touch with the Canadian Trade Commissioners, who supply information regarding classification by the various customs authorities of imported articles and the regulations and established methods in regard to packing and grading of commodities. It also investigates labor conditions. For instance, there are now available through the Consular Service reports of the minimum wage boards established in the U.S.A. In general it is prepared to give information on all social and economic conditions in the countries with which each consul is concerned. Hitherto British merchants and manufacturers have availed themselves of this service, but Canada and the Dominions in general will more and more require this advisory assistance. As a supplement to the trade commissioners now established, Canadian business men should put this machinery in motion by communicating with the British Consulate in any part of the world. The Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa will co-operate in furnishing information as to the particular consular station which should be consulted.

Lord Percy took strong objection to the belief that the Consular Service is confined to Englishmen who know nothing about conditions in the Dominions and cannot, therefore, give intelligent reports which would be useful to Canadians. The reply to this is that though British consuls in various parts of the world may have little knowledge of Canadian problems they are probably just as ignorant of many problems in their own country. Again, for instance, a Consular Official from Winnipeg could but know very little about the question of potato disease in New Brunswick.

He said: "I do not think that you could secure a public service like the Consular Service, with its consulates stuffed full of miscellaneous information. All you can ask of the consular officer is, that he should have a mind sufficiently alert to seize the essential point of any subject which may be laid before him."

In the end a Consular Service must mainly depend upon the interest taken in it by the business community of the country. A community which is keenly interested in its Consular Service, not as a kind of Cook's Agency for the recovery of tourists' baggage, but as an institution which may be used in a variety of ways for national development, will by its efforts create a Consular Service worthy of a great commercial nation.

"I have not come here to tell you that the British Consular Service is extraordinarily efficient, nor that it bears upon its shoulders, like Atlas, the whole commercial heavens of the British Empire. But I have come here to tell you that, such as it is, and for such work as it can do, it is entirely at your service, and will give you the best service it possibly can, if you will use it; and, therefore, gentlemen, I leave it in your hands."

SOME ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS

15th May, 1914

Archdeacon Cody, Toronto, Ontario.

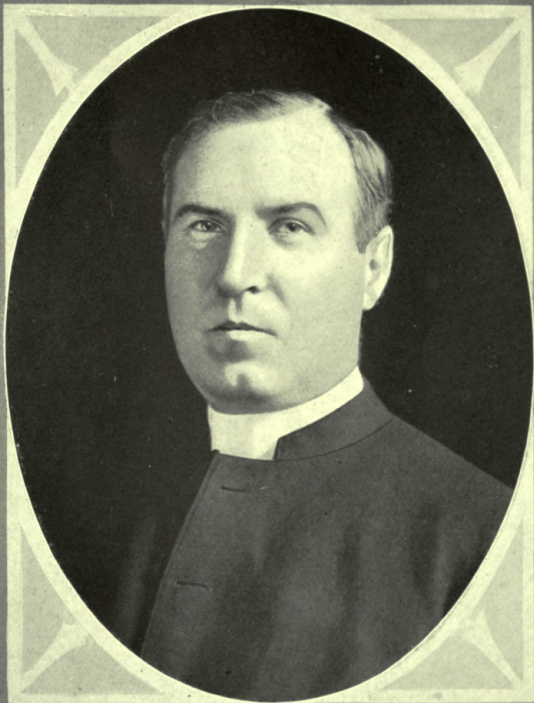
Archdeacon Cody began by referring to the rapid growth of Winnipeg since his last visit six years ago. It had grown on every side into a city of metropolitan importance, and, what pleased him most was its new growth in university organization. He saw the existence in Canada of a conscious national spirit.

"Canadians," he said, "are feeling conscious of themselves. The world is taking an interest in Canada, visiting Canada and investing in Canada. The motherland has sent us a royal Governor-General. We are becoming interesting to the world as we become interesting to ourselves, in feeling the thrill of one national life from East to West."

Archdeacon Cody then went on to discuss the elements which made for national strength in the life of Canada.

"There is first the sense of sharing in the still larger political entity of the Empire. This Empire is unique in the history of world Imperialism; the Roman Empire held its outlying provinces by the same forceful efforts by which it gained them; British Imperialism has steadily increased the range of local self-government, while at the same time strengthening the ties that bind the self-governing dominions to one another and to the whole.

"The Empire that is dear to us, is dear because it is the noblest example yet known to mankind of a free, adaptable and just government. It has used the sword



ARCHDEACON CODY



—it probably could not exist without the sword—but it does not live by the sword.

“The second element of national strength is the inspiration from our own Canadian past. The story of the growth of the Canadian federation may not have the romance of military conquest, but it marks the stirring tale of the steady development of constitutional government and the solution of some of the most difficult problems of colonial administration.”

Further elements were the magnificent heritage of material wealth with which Canada was endowed; its illimitable natural resources; the fact that the population of the Dominion was in the main drawn from those stocks of the peoples of Europe by whom the civilization of our own time had been developed.

Further, Canada possessed in her democratic system of Government an asset whose importance could not be over-estimated for the development of her national life. At the same time she had escaped some of the unhappy handicaps which cling to older civilizations—pauperism, crime and tyranny.

On the other hand, there were weaknesses, dangers and problems in the national life of Canada to set against the assets just mentioned. There was the danger of sectionalism which must be overcome if Canada as a whole was to evolve as one nation. There was the danger of materialism which threatened to kill the soul of the nation. “We must keep the soul of Canada alive.” And there was finally the problem of harmonizing into national unity the many races of diverse origin who went to make up the Canadian people.

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA—ITS PRESENT PROGRESS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

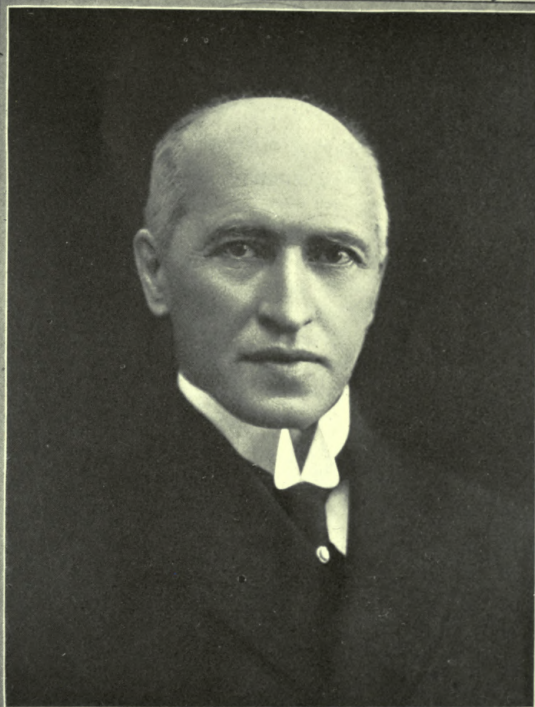
27th May, 1914

Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of the Province of Alberta.

“There is one great thing in connection with these Canadian Clubs that perhaps has not struck you (in addition to their many other good points) and that is the feeling of humility that they succeed in teaching to those who are honored with an invitation to speak before them.

“When I began to think of what might possibly be of interest to the people of Winnipeg, I was astounded to find how little I knew that was liable to be of general interest to other people, and I may say it was a surprise to me to discover how true it is that a man, the average man, usually knows exceedingly little that is of general interest, except to himself.”

Mr. Sifton had not known up to that time that the legislation of Alberta was either peculiar or advanced, but apparently other people believed it to be so. The single tax system had become a commonplace in Alberta. The new municipalities had known no other. There had been no complaint throughout the Province as to its operation. The tax on unearned increment had not been received with favor by the large holders of real estate, but the general community at large approved of its fairness. The people and government were entitled to a small proportion of the increment secured by public expenditure and private enterprise. The proportion of tax levied amounted to 5 per cent. The co-operative system of elevators had met with general success and removed some absolute and actual grievances by breaking down a selfish elevator monopoly. Farmers of any dis-



HON. A. L. SIFTON



trict who wished to become independent of it were entitled to receive as a loan from the government 85 per cent. of the cost of an elevator. The Machinery Act was deemed peculiar but its only effect was that an implement agent has to tell as near the truth as a man who sells a horse. It has benefited the implement companies in enabling them to avoid law suits, and it has stopped the selling pressure of agents on farmers.

Mr. Sifton dealt with the question of mixed farming, and pointed out the interest of Winnipeg, the metropolis of the West, in its increase. He claimed that Alberta by reason of the greater variety of national resources, would have the densest settlement of all the prairie Provinces. The mining population alone would be great. Last year over 4,000,000 tons of coal were mined within the Province. There were also the natural gas deposits and promising oil beds which would give a stimulus to industry. Good copper and iron were also available. Railway development was still necessary. People spoke of the earlier days of Alberta as the great age of ranching, but last year there were more cattle and horses sold than in the old ranching days.

"And I may say, regardless of what has been done by the immigration agents, regardless of what has been done by other people, that the only class of people that any government in any part of this Western country should encourage is the immigrant that will go somewhere and raise something that is saleable, for the purpose of assistance in the upbuilding of the country. If they confine themselves to that, there will be no question of unemployed. No person need be unemployed, if he is a man who wants to work upon a farm. There is, however, a question of unemployment, and always will be, for people who do not want to work at all, except to sit around and tell other people 'how to do it.'

"But it is not the business of a government to bring any of that kind of people into a country; there are lots of us right here who can take those kind of jobs."

BRITISH LITERATURE**8th June, 1914**

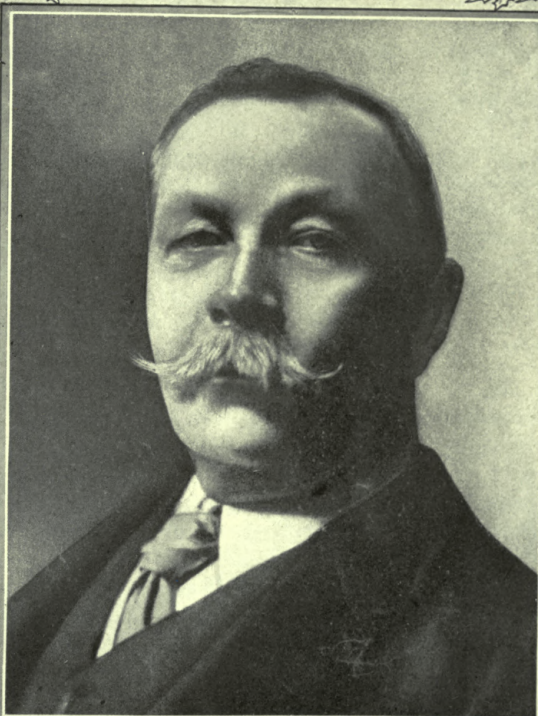
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, London, England.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle stated that he had received the greatest kindness everywhere since he had set foot in Canada. The chief impression which he and his wife had received was one of grandeur and vastness. There was also visible the most intense energy and activity and he observed a very great change in the atmosphere from the time of his last visit, twenty years ago.

People have asked how the old country was faring and what we considered our greatest menace. It lay in the drain which the Dominions were making upon the population. Britain was the advanced post of the Empire against Europe, and it would be a danger if she was deprived of the very best of her men who were needed to fight the country's battles at home. Britain, in his opinion, was sound to the core. Little things were apt to be magnified. Too much prominence was given to the suffragettes.

"The really great national things are to be found when you look at those movements which are signs of the national spirit, such as the boy scout movement, a movement British in its origin. There you see where the youth of the country have formed themselves into what I call an extraordinarily beautiful and effective organization."

The development of the National Reserve was a splendid patriotic movement and showed an indication of magnificent national spirit. However, he had been welcomed here not as a politician, but as a literary man. Had it not been for literature, he would probably have been a medical man in a small practice, sending up the death rate in some corner of England.



SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE



Twenty years ago the outlook for British literature was very black. We had Bernard Shaw, Kipling, Wells and Barrie, the latter possessing the most delicate style of any British author that has ever lived. Since then, there have come to light, younger men of talent like Arnold Bennett and John Masefield. One notable thing in British literature is the close connection between the man who dreams and the man who acts. There is hardly any great master of literature in England who has not identified himself in some school of practical thought; Kipling allies himself to Imperialism; Wells to philosophical radicalism and Bernard Shaw gives his opinion on every possible question. Galsworthy is a great humanitarian and Zangwill the greatest living representative of Zionism. Each is using his talents to leave the community a little better than he found it. For literary success all that is wanted is talent; if that is missing, favorable introductions will not bring triumphs.

The first advice he would give the young writer was to cultivate his style and add to his vocabulary. Even one word added is a fresh tool in his armory, enabling him to use the right word in the right place. Every literary man must take in cargo as he goes along, as well as put it out. Too much writing spoils an author. Half the year he should devote to improving his mind, seeing the world and gaining experience, and putting by a store from which he can draw when the time comes to continue writing. The most dangerous thing a young author can get is too favorable criticism.

In his early days, he wrote a little rhyme which ran as follows:

"Critics flatter: no matter;
Critics curse: none the worse;
Do your best: hang the rest."

Sometimes an author sends out work into the world which he believes to be good; it disappears and then comes back quite suddenly and one discovers that it has not been lost.

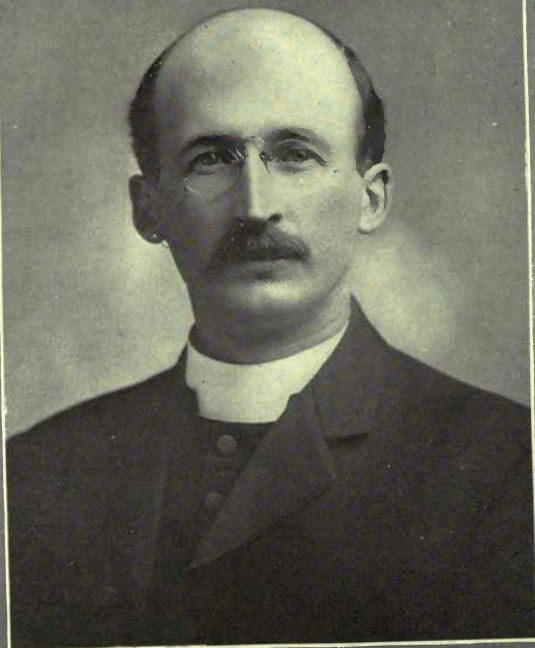
"One day, in my presence, and when George Meredith was present, a discussion was going forward on the fam-

ous book 'The Ordeal of Richard Feverel.' One of those engaged in the discussion quoted the passage, 'He who rises from prayer a better man, his prayer is answered.' I saw tears rise in Meredith's eyes, and he said: 'I wrote that 25 years ago, and from that day to this, no one has ever mentioned it to me.' "

People ask about the literature of Canada, but he hoped it would be a long time before it was developed.

"As long as a country is in the opening stage, it seems to me, that the best brains and energy of that country should be employed in the direction of building it up. You have excellent verse and prose; but I think it would be a great mistake for your men of ability and brilliance to expend these years when your best is needed in the development of your country, in dreaming dreams. Rome took five hundred years to produce her literature. In that time she was struggling for existence; but at last she settled down, and literature sprang up as a late crop. Your literature will come, when Canada has at last settled down, and her people can afford to dream dreams and see visions."





REV. DR. MACKAY



EAST AND WEST**18th June, 1914**

Rev. Dr. Mackay, Vancouver, B.C., Principal Westminster College, and President, Association of Canadian Clubs.

One of the greatest problems confronting Canada as a section of the white race, was the rise of the great Oriental nations. The speaker traced the great movements of civilization from the centre of Asia and the uprising of Greek and Roman civilizations which in turn gave birth to the British. He described also the peopling of British India, China and Japan. The Oriental stream of people believed in some form of Pantheism which does away with the personality of a supreme being and makes extinction the end and aim of human life. The tendency of this form of thought does not create a progressive and aggressive people. The Chinese people look to the past rather than to the future and civilization there has stood still for nearly three thousand years.

In 1870 began the wonderful development of Japan which is now a first rate power. Missionaries took with them not only the message of religion, but of civilization and progress, and aided by traders and merchants, a complete revolution of the Orient was begun. Oriental eyes were turned to wider fields where the individual may realize his life and his life's mission as he cannot in old lands. Oriental people of the world number 800,000,000 and the whites who control by far the greater portion of the world, are 150,000,000 less. Birth rate statistics show that the inferiority in numbers of the whites is increasing. The problem faced us immediately in British Columbia and Dr. McKay believed that at present there was only one course open for us, namely,

exclusion until the population of British Columbia and Canada is much larger than at present.

The problem has three aspects—first, economic—white laborers cannot maintain themselves in face of colored labor. When colored labor is introduced in large numbers the only whites who survive are a few capitalists. The speaker described his experiences of the skill and ability of the Oriental races in industry and their economic efficiency.

The second reason for exclusion was political; to pour into British Columbia, thousands of Orientals who know nothing of the principles of democracy would make decent government on the Pacific Coast impossible for some generations. Few of us at present feel proud of our Canadian record in the realm of politics.

The third reason was the moral effect of this influx. The Oriental races were not essentially degraded and under favorable conditions could attain to as high standards as Europeans; but they had lived under different conditions and the new conditions under which they live in this country, in segregated communities, make the latter moral plague spots. The best statesmanship of the British Empire ought to be applied to make these Japanese, Chinese and Hindus understand the difference between conditions under which they live as a member of the white race and the conditions which prevailed in the country of their birth.

One result of the Oriental upheaval will be to create a greater impression of the solidarity of the white race. He strongly supported the proposal of Sir Max Waechter to form the great powers of the world into a pan-Aryan League. If the white race is to maintain its leadership they must remove all wastefulness from their civilization and the most wasteful item was the tremendous expenditure on armaments.

The Oriental races were essentially peaceful, but they might come to imitate the warlike attitude of Europe. The white race will be forced to a much more humble, less militarist, and more efficient type of civilization now that they are face to face with a people who

have not learned the habits of wastefulness. We must reduce our expenditure in business and apply to our educational system the sterling test of efficiency. "Every human being must have a distinct contribution to make to society and must be educated to make that contribution.

"It does not need to bring upon us any spirit of pessimism to be faced with this problem of Oriental competition. The call that should be most stimulating to the true man is the call to new endeavor. If the result of our awakening to the existence and threat of this competition from the Orient shall be ultimately the elimination of all the wasteful habits, pursuits and conditions that characterize our western civilization as it is at present, the lesson the yellow peoples will thus have taught us will be invaluable.

"Let us study these things from the standpoint and with the advantages of our own civilization, and face vigorously and with intrepidity the problem that lies before us, that we may rise and retain our position and leadership in the world, and that it may be white statesmen that ultimately bring in the consummation of the poet's dream of a parliament of nations, a federation of the world."

THE YUKON AND ITS RESOURCES

29th June, 1914

Dr. Alfred Thompson, M.P., Dawson City

"The Yukon Territory is a point in Canada lying east of the 141st Meridian. It is named from the great river Yukon, which runs through the territory. In area, it is about 200,000 square miles, about four times as big as Manitoba was before Keewatin was added. It is bounded on the west by Alaska, on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Northwest Territories, and on the south by British Columbia."

The speaker described the magnificent journey to the Yukon. The territory of Alaska and the Yukon is watered by the Yukon River, which flows for 2,500 miles. The summer climate was Paradise with no night for six weeks in midsummer and even sunshine for twenty hours out of twenty-four. The winter was extremely cold, but the average snow fall there was only two feet. This territory lay practically vacant till 1896, when gold was discovered in the Yukon. The history of civilization was often bound up intimately with the tale of gold discoveries and the Yukon gold rush was responsible for the opening up of a vast territory. It was originally inhabited by Indians, who were a different type from the Indians of the plains and probably had migrated from Asia by way of the Aleutian Islands. The natural history of the Yukon was probably interesting and there were to be found many relics of prehistoric monsters.

Very little has been done in agriculture hitherto but it has been proved that wheat would grow, thrive and ripen. There was, however, grown some hay, a good deal of oats and vegetables such as potatoes, celery and cauliflower. Dr. Dawson was the first Canadian to explore the Yukon territory and in his report he declared



DR. ALFRED THOMPSON



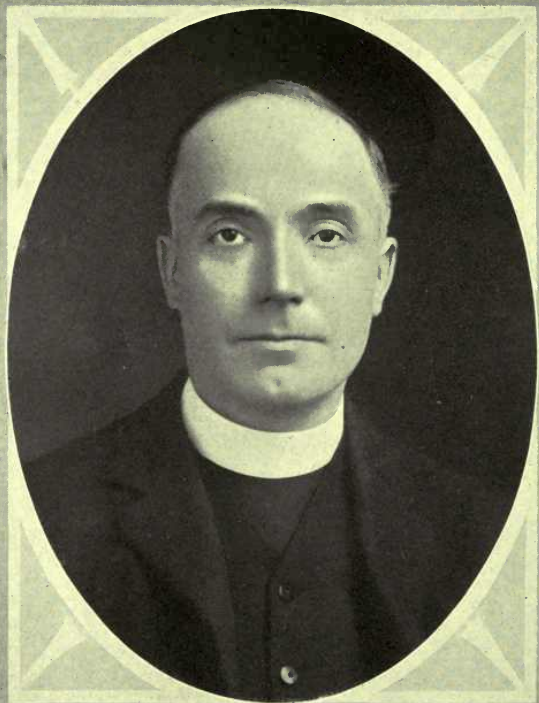
that it resembled the Russian province of Vologda, which now supports a population of 1,600,000 people. Hitherto the chief source of wealth had been minerals and in the last year \$6,000,000 worth was exported. Nearly all the gold was secured by one of two processes—hydraulic mining and dredging. The speaker described some of the gigantic apparatus which had been constructed in the Yukon for gold mining. There must, however, be found other sources of wealth, and the chief of these was timber. He looked forward to great developments of grazing and cattle raising, as a country which depended solely upon mineral wealth must enjoy fluctuating prosperity.

The local Government of the Yukon is in the hands of a Commissioner who represents the Federal Government and has very considerable powers. He is assisted by a Council of ten members and the local revenues are collected by a guarantee from Ottawa. Law and order is most strictly observed and enforced by the R.N.W.P., which has stations at Dawson and Whitehorse.

The transportation question was most important. Hitherto the Yukon River has been the great artery of commerce in the district, but there is a prospect of a railway through the northern portion of British Columbia to the Yukon territory, where it would be connected with the system of railways now being built in Alaska by the American Government. Dawson is a modern town, with modern conveniences and has close communication with the outer world. Despite the prominence of the gold industry, the future of the country must largely depend upon the development of the agricultural resources. Climatic conditions ensured a very rapid growth. There might not be so many growing days as on the prairie but there were more growing hours per day available.

“Now, as to the character of our population. Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar nor the Emperor Napoleon never led an army of men who were better physically or mentally than those who entered the Yukon in the years 1896-7-8 (I may say this without fear of egotism, for it was not until some years later that I went there).

Their descendants are the people who live there today, and are the men who developed this great western country and are today developing the Yukon; and the time will come when these vast plains of yours and of the Provinces to the west are filled by the influx of immigrants, and when the tide of immigration will roll north and northwest, and fill up the Yukon. That territory will become a province; and in those, the last days of the last west, the Yukon will be developed as Canada's great reserve."



REV. CANON MURRAY



CANADA'S PLACE IN THE WAR

17th November, 1914.

Rev. Canon Murray, M.A., Winnipeg.

After a fitting tribute to Field Marshal Lord Roberts, who had died a few days previously, Canon Murray began his address by quoting the saying of Tacitus, that "the occasions of war are trivial, but the cause is always great." A remarkable illustration of this axiom was the war in which we are now engaged.

Servia was the occasion of the war, but his conviction was that the balance of iniquity was not to be found on the side of Servia. Austria could have obtained all the satisfaction she wanted if she would have been content with reasonable satisfaction. Instead, Servia was confronted with conditions which no self-respecting State could be expected to entertain. Although the German Chancellor admitted that Servia "could not be expected to swallow all the note," he took the stand from the first that Russia had no business to interfere. The Servians are the same Slavonic race as the Russians, possessing a kindred religion and a language closely akin. Thrice before Russia had interfered to protect Servia. It was fully recognized that Russia would support Servia against their demands. Throughout all the negotiations the other powers, apart from Germany and Austria, evinced a strong desire to make all reasonable concessions for a settlement. Sir Edward Grey acted unceasingly as mediator in a series of proposals. He suggested a meeting of representatives of the four powers at St. Petersburg or Vienna, and when this was refused, an Ambassadorial conference. Russia agreed to both these plans but Austria and Germany declined. On July 30th Austria showed signs of giving way, but at that very moment Germany precipitated war by sending a note to Russia requiring a disband-

ment of her army and to France demanding a guarantee of her neutrality.

"From this arises three facts: Russia was from the beginning ready to adopt any plan to avert war; Austria was not willing, except at the very last moment, to consider any proposal at all; and thirdly, when Austria was ready—was beginning to show signs of weakening—Germany stepped in and forbade her to consider the matter."

Canon Murray declared that the reason for these three facts could be discovered by a search into past history. Germany's action was one of a long series of diplomatic moves, known collectively as the "Policy of the Mailed Fist." Thrice it had been displayed, first at the dismissal of Mr. Delcasse; secondly at the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and lastly in 1911 at the time of the Agadir incident.

There are two explanations of Germany's action. After she thought that Russia and her allies would "back down," and she would gain a diplomatic victory, or in the alternative she felt herself fully prepared and deliberately provoked war.

Canon Murray then proceeded to analyse the causes which prompted Germany's policy.

"German unity was accomplished not by the power of liberty, but by the forces which are the principles of Machiavelli. We sometimes wonder at the aspect which is presented to us by the Germany which many of us know and many of us love, as the Germany of Goethe, of Schiller, of Hegel and Kant." The main explanation is that a part of Germany has become greater than the whole. The Prussianization of Germany is the root of the trouble. The Germany of Bismarck, Moltke and Blucher has prevailed over the Germany of Goethe, Lessing and Schiller. Frederick the Great had commenced the Prussian career of brigandage. One of his principles was "the business of the State is to extend its boundaries." Another, "regard treaties as binding only so long as it is to your profit to do so." Bismarck

modelled his policies on the same lines and the present German Emperor considered the same Frederick an ideal sovereign. The speaker declared that the present mental state of Germany was the greatest possible tribute to the power of education. This doctrine taught by writers like Treitschke and Bernhardi had become deeply infiltrated into the German mind of today.

Canon Murray discussed Treitschke and his doctrines at some length. Treitschke taught that a man's highest obligation was his obligation to his State and war was a continuation of policy and that the State is bound to use the war as its method of extension. "What State is it that must adopt these methods and doctrines? It is the German State and after a bloody war the world will be healed by being Germanized." Such is the teaching which caused this war. There are subsidiary arguments and reasons that Germany required extension and that Britain made war upon Germany through jealousy. The speaker declined to accept these as valid reasons. He declared that this is a war between free speech, law and popular government on the one hand, and the policy of blood and iron on the other. There were jingoes in all countries, but in democratic countries, public opinion controlled them. In Germany no such control existed. Parliament was little more than a debating society. Autocracy, bureaucracy and militarism were supreme. This war was a milestone in the history of humanity which effects every man in Canada as much as it effects every man in Great Britain, France or Russia. Consider Canada's position in the event of a British defeat. Great Britain would be reduced to the status of a third class power, the British Dominions would be the object of Germany's greed and we should be in imminent danger of facing such outrages as the horrors which have afflicted Belgium and France.

"It is for us to see that we take this war as our war. There never was a juster cause. There may have been wars in the history of the British Empire that have not been justifiable, but this is a war into which everyone can go with a clean conscience. We want, as our Chairman said, our public men in Canada to give a lead to

the people such as has been given by the ministers and leaders at home. We want every man in Canada who is fit to be taken to be trained, either here or in England, in order that he may be ready to be used at the earliest possible moment. We want everyone to feel that we will not stop until we have seen this war through."

Canon Murray declared that there were two dangerous classes, the optimist, who does not take the war to heart, and the pessimist, who sees no good issuing out of the war. Nothing less than the civilization is being menaced today. Democracy certainly is menaced and labor has much at stake in this struggle. The clock can easily be set back. It is to build that is hard; and to maintain is sometimes harder still. The task in hand is not one for the shirker, but one calling for the ceaseless effort of the wisest and bravest among us.

"Let us see to it that we in Canada here, this country which has grown by the welding together of two great civilizations, the British and the French, the members of which races are brothers-in-arms today—let us see to it that each does his part in the task before us of handing down to the generations to come, unimpaired, the precious heritage of civilization that we have received from the past."

OBITUARY

Since the publication of the last Annual Report, a number of prominent men who have been connected with the activities of the Club have been removed by death. Chief among these was Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., who was an Honorary Life-Member of the Club. He went to the seat of war in November of last year to greet the Indian troops, of whom he was Colonel-in-chief. During his few days' stay in France, spent at Sir John French's headquarters, he contracted a chill, which, at his advanced age (82) developed into pneumonia, and he passed away to his well-earned rest on November 14. "As he was called it seems a fitter ending to the life of so great a soldier that he should have passed away in the midst of the troops he loved so well, and within sound of the guns." Kipling's verses convey the nation's sentiment:

He passed in the very battle smoke
Of the war that he had descried.
Three hundred miles of cannon spoke
When the master gunner died.

He passed to the very sound of the guns,
But before his eyes grew dim
He had seen the faces of the sons
Whose sires had served with him.

Clean, simple, valiant, well-beloved,
Flawless in faith and fame,
Whom neither ease nor honor moved
A hair's breadth from his aim.

Two men of light and leading, who honored the Club by addresses, have also been called away to the great beyond.

Mr. Laurence Irving, who spoke to the Club on "The Drama as a Factor in National Life," on March 30, 1914, was the distinguished son of a distinguished father. He was a man of uncommon force and originality. His interest in history was strong, and he at one time considered seriously a diplomatic career. His knowledge of literature was extensive, and his understanding of it profound. Personally, he was one of the biggest of men, and his last words to an acquaintance who offered to assist in Irving's attempt to rescue his wife, when the ill-fated "Empress of Ireland" went down—"Take care of yourself, old man, and God bless you"—sounded exactly like Irving to all who had the privilege of his friendship.

George M. Elliott, Secretary of the Canadian Defence League, addressed the Club on April 8, 1914, his subject (one could almost think it a presage of the present time) being "Universal Military Training as a Duty of Citizenship." His words produced quite a sensation at the time, and there can be no doubt but that they left an influence upon all who heard them,—an influence which has borne fruit in the splendid bodies of men who have gone to the front to fight for King and Empire, and for justice to the oppressed. His point of view was so thoroughly Anglo-Saxon and so entirely opposed to everything that is of the nature of continental militarism that it could not but leave behind a sweet savor of freedom and at the same time a breath of imperialism which is just what is needed to-day for the consolidation and upbuilding of the Empire.

Mr. Elliott has been called away from his active, strenuous life to join the great majority.

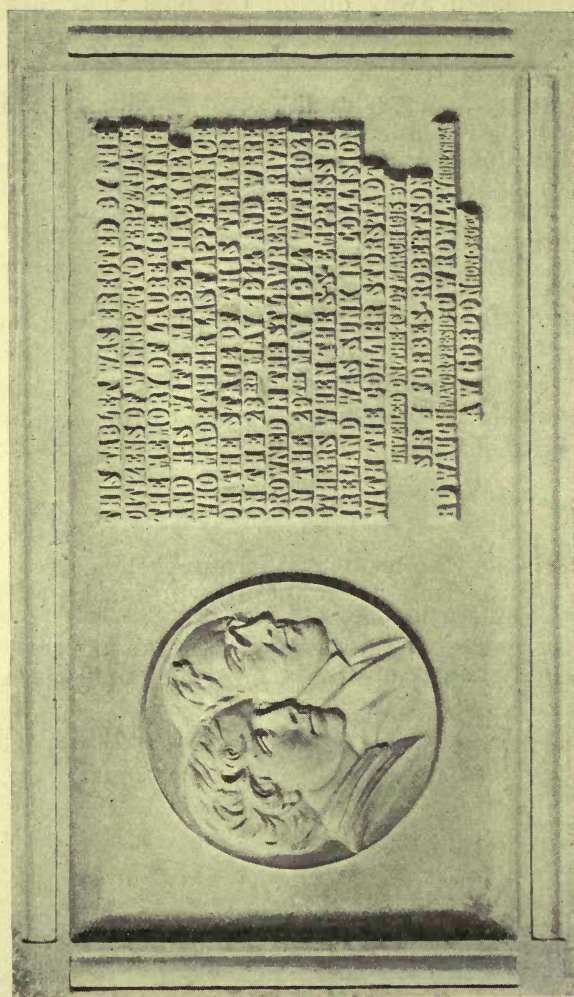
Among those who were members of the Club and who have passed away during the past year, are the following:

McBeth, R.
 Montgomery, Thos.
 Sinclair, Duncan
 Macdonnell, R. D.
 Campbell, The Hon. Colin H.
 O'Grady, Lieut.-Col. J. W. deCoursey
 Heubach, F. W.
 Bell, Dr. A. W.

One and all they were good citizens of the Empire, loyal to Canada, and ready to do their utmost for the betterment of their fellow-men. The deepest sympathy of the members of the Club goes out to the loved ones who are left behind to mourn their loss.

The friends who leave us do not feel the sorrow
 Of parting, as we feel it, who must stay
 Lamenting day by day,
 And knowing, when we wake upon the morrow,
 We shall not find in its accustomed place
 The one beloved face.

(Longfellow)



DESIGNED AND EXECUTED BY H. V. FANSHAW, WINNIPEG

PHOTO BY ROBSON

TABLET ERECTED IN WALKER THEATRE BY CITIZENS OF WINNIPEG TO THE MEMORY OF LAURENCE IRVING AND HIS WIFE. ONLY A SHORT WHILE BEFORE HIS DEATH, LAURENCE IRVING WAS AN HONORED GUEST OF THE CLUB, AND HIS LAST PUBLIC APPEARANCE WAS ON THE STAGE OF THE WALKER THEATRE.

